SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES ON THE WAR.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES is known as the most hard-working, most observant, and most fair-minded of all the newspaper correspondents employed to watch the progress of the war. Writing for the *Daily News* he had exceptional opportunities of seeing what was to be seen—opportunities of which his extraordinary energy enabled him to take full advantage. Obliged by illness to come home, he has employed his leisure in writing an account of the Russians, the Turks, and the Bulgarians, and of their doings since the war commenced, as he himself saw them. This account is printed in the new number of the *Nineteenth Century*; and we say without hesitation that it is far and away the most instructive as well as the most entertaining piece of writing that has appeared on the subject since the war began. We strongly urge our readers to make themselves acquainted with it; not to do so will leave them at a loss. Meanwhile, we cannot refrain from epitomising what Mr. Forbes has to say—necessarily omitting much that is as interesting and as valuable as anything the reader will find below. First as to—

THE RUSSIANS.

Mr. Forbes agrees with most observers that the Russian has many charming qualities. He is a delightful comrade, his good humour is inexhaustible, he puts up with hardships with a light heart, he is humane, has a certain genuine, if unobtrusive, magnanimity, and never decries an enemy. "The frank simplicity of the army amounted to a serious military error; spies might have swarmed unchallenged, and I have no doubt were in truth plentiful. Newspaper correspondents, once received, were accorded a freedom of movement, and were unchecked for a boldness of comment, with a liberal toleration, and often indeed a frank encouragement, unprecedented in the annals of war." [A precisely opposite statement was lately made by the *Times* correspondent with the Russians in Asia.] The Russian officer has the splendid valour of his nationality; he is no braggart, but does his fighting as a matter of course. The Russian private is the finest material for a soldier that the soldier-producing world affords. He is an extraordinary weight-carrying marcher, and has a good stomach for immediate fighting at the end of the longest foodless march. He never grumbles, and is a hard man to starve. He is sincerly pious according to his narrow lights: and this with his whole-hearted devotion to the Czar and his constitutional courage, combines to make him willing, prompt, and brave in battle. But he needs to be led. His reasoning faculties "for lack of education" being comparatively dormant, he does not know what to do when an unaccustomed, or unlooked-for emergency occurs. Somebody must do the thinking for him. If there is nobody in front of him or within sight of him, to undertake the mental part of the work, the Russian soldier gets dazed. Even in his bewilderment, however, he is proof against panic. The Turkish soldier [who equally lacks education] is his master in the intuitive perception of fighting necessities. The former is a born soldier, the latter a brave peasant drilled into a soldier.

Mr. Forbes strenuously denies that the Russian soldiery were ever guilty of atrocities. "On soul and conscience," he says, "I believe the allegations thereof to be utterly false. Of all events which occurred south of the Balkans I have merely hearsay knowledge. 'Atrocities' in plenty were, however, charged against the Russians north of the Balkans, and respecting these I can speak from a wide range of personal experience. The Turks resident in the towns and villages of Bulgaria were peremptorily enjoined by commands from Constantinople to quit their homes and retire before the advancing Russians. In the great majority of cases they did so, and their evacuation was accomplished before the first Russian reached the vicinage of their abodes. This was so at Sistova, at Batuk, and at many other places where murder and rapine were circumstantially and lyingly averred against the Russian soldiers. The Turks who anywhere chose to remain were unmolested without exception, so far as I know. . . . . Constantly accompanying Cossacks and other Russian cavalry in reconnaissances on the front of the Rustchuk army, I never noticed even any disposition to be cruel. I do not aver, remember, that atrocities were not committed on fugitive Turks; but not by the Russians. North of the Balkans, at least, Cossack lances and Russian sabres wrought no barbarity on defenceless men, women, and children. The Russian of my experience is instinctively a human man, with a strong innate sense of the manliness of fair play."

So far Mr. Forbes on the vexed question of Russian atrocities. He then proceeds to consider the causes of the Russian failures in the field; and these, he says, are corruption, favouritism (with its inevitable concomitant and result, intrigue), and general deficiency of a sense of responsibility among the officers all down the roll. It will be enough for us to quote what he has to say on the first of these causes:—

"I tremble to think how high corruption reaches in the Russian army; I shudder to reflect how low it descends. . . . Peculation faces the inquirer at every turn; indeed, it lies patently, glaringly on the surface. An illustrious personage, high in the army and near the throne, has mines which produce iron. Desiring to sell this iron for military purposes, he, spite of his rank and position, had to accede to the universal usage, and bribe to gain his purpose. A Vienna contractor comes to intendance headquarters with intent to sell boots to the army. He learns that it is no use to forward his tender direct in a straightforward business way; he must be introduced. He finds the right person to introduce him, and duly arranges with him the terms under which the favour of introduction is to be accorded. The introduction is made, and the contractor displays his samples and states that he is prepared to supply boots of that quality at six roubles a pair. The answer given him is that his offer will be accepted, but that his invoice must be made out at the rate of seven roubles per pair, although the payment will be at the rate of the tender. . . . Scarcely anywhere are the accumulated Russian stores—at Bucharest, at Fatesti, at Simnitza, at Sistova, at Braila—protected by shedding from the destructive influences of weather. Why should they be, when it is in the interest of all concerned, except the State and the army, that the inevitable result should ensue—the rotting and condemnation of a huge proportion of the accumulated stores? The contractors are paid by a commission on the quantity of material laid down by them in certain specified places; their commission is earned when that work has been accomplished, their commission swells in proportion to the quantities of fresh supplies rendered necessary by the unservicability of what has already been laid down. Every intendant concerned has a pinch, greater or smaller according to his position, of this commission, it is to the direct general and several interest of the gang that as much weather damage as may be shall occur among the supplies when once laid down. I venture to assert that every article of consumption or wear supplied to the Russian army costs, by the time it comes into use, more than double what it ought to be under a well-managed and decently honest system. Of other and yet baser corruption—of the little difficulty with which men of whom other things might be expected are to be found willing to be virtual traitors for a consideration, by offering to sell secrets and secret documents—I dare not trust myself to speak.

For what Mr. Forbes has to say about the favouritism in the Russian service, "which as inevitably begets intrigue as rottenness engenders maggots," our readers must go to the *Nineteenth Century* itself: as well as for some very curious and instructive observations on the lack of all sense of responsibility in the Russian military character. It seems that "the Orientalism of the Russian extraction tends to *laissez faire*."

THE TURKS.

And now we come to Mr. Forbes's account of the Turks. He says they are barbarians, pure and simple. "They have neither part nor lot in civilization; their religion and its injunctions, their origin, the area of their empire, their conservatism, bar them out from membership in the European family circle. It may be and has been conteded that this being so Europe is no place for them, but with this phase of the subject I have no concern. I would merely remark that when it shall have been conclusively proved that they are out of place in Europe, there remains the physical task of acting on the conclusion; and that task, to the lot of whomsoever it may fall, does not quite bear the aspect of a holiday undertaking." And Mr. Forbes contends that as barbarians and as non-aggressives, it would have been quite consistent for them this spring to have held some such language as the following to all whom it might concern: "We do not want to go to war, but, if any Power thinks proper to assail us, we give due forwarning that we are barbarians, and will defend ourselves by barbarian tactics Our religion enjoins on us the ruthless slaughter of the infidel. If we are assailed we give fair warning that we will neither ask nor give quarter; that we will, *more nostro*, torture, chop, hack, and mutilate our wounded enemies, encumber ourselves with no prisoners, despise such finicalities as flags of truce;" and so forth. In not giving this warning Mr. Forbes thinks the Turks "blundered," and not having given it they were wrong in acting up to its terms. He says,—"I have myself seen great clumps of mutilated Russian dead on battle fields. I have watched, without the need of a glass, the Bashi-Bazouks swarming out after an unsuccessful attack on the part of the Russians, and administering the *coup de grace* with fell alacrity, under the eyes of the regulars in the sheltered trenches. This style of fighting is working its inevitable result on the Russian soldier, who hesitates to face this grim additional casualty of the battle-field, and it is no improbable supposition that the candid premonition of it would have weighed with the Russian authorities on whom would have vested the responsibility of making war in the face of it." [As a matter of fact, the aggressor knew quite well what to expect.] But the Turks, "while slaying and sparing not, have addressed whining, and it may be added lying, appeals to Europe, invoking the enactments of the Geneva Convention, which they themselves set at naught. Wielding the axe and chopper of ruthless savages, they have acted like a pack of querulous and mendacious old women, in cackling to Europe their trumped-up allegations of violence of civilized warfare on the part of their enemies. They have thus sacrificed the sternly intelligible consistency of an attitude of persistent indomitable barbarism, and have admitted the jurisdiction of a court from whose bar it should have been their policy to stand aloof." And this, Mr. Forbes thinks, has been a capital error on their part. Their second cardinal error, in Mr. Forbe's opinion, is of quite another kind. It was a grave military omission on the part of the Turks not to lay waste Bulgaria when they left that territory open to the invader's occupation. "Had the territory been exclusively inhabited by their own people, it would have been none the less a military duty to have destroyed the corps, burned the villages to the last cottage, and left only desolation behind them. It might have been that some fanatic philanthropists might have clamoured of the inhumanity of this line of action; but sensible people would have sorrowfully recognised it as one of the stern necessities of ever-cruel war." And then Mr. Forbes goes on to say, very fairly and sensibly, If the Turks should have done this had the civilian population been mainly their own people, "how much less incumbent on them was it to submit to merely humanitarian considerations as the case stood!":—

"The whole Turkish population was ordered back by a command from Constantinople: there remained only Bulgarians, co-religionists of the invader, notoriously sympathizers with his aims, notoriously disaffected to Turkish rule, sure to become guides, spies, hewers of wood and drawers of water to their "deliverers," willing vendors to those of their substance. To leave behind, instead of reeking desolation, a land flowing with milk and honey, a land swarming with unmolested friends to the invader, was a piece of military lunacy almost unparalleled. The Turks should have driven the Bulgarian population inland before them to the last man, and left extant not a sheaf of barley that could have been destroyed. That they did not do so was the second of the two glaring mistakes I have indicated. When the defects of the Russian supply system are taken into consideration, there is no need to waste space in detailing the certainty, or in speculating on the probabilities, with which desolating tactics were pregnant. It is no task of mine to inquire why the Turks did not pursue these tactics. It may be said that they did not because of their crassness, their hurry, their carelessness, their lack of military foresight. Why suggest further reasons? But the outcome, as a hard fact, stands that the Bulgarian population, left behind unmolested when the Turks fell back, were spared unheard-of suffering. They were in fact left in full enjoyment of their prosperity, it might be for ever, certainly for an indefinite period. I want to know, if the Turks choose to assert that they thus sacrificed themselves and spared the Bulgarians from motives exclusively of pure humanity, on what valid grounds is any one to contradict them? If I find my way into a cellar full of untold gold, and am found coming out with empty pockets, am I not, even were I by habit and repute a thief, entitled to claim that my honesty deterred me from plunder?

Moreover, these Bulgarians, says Mr. Forbes, were not only a most prosperous people under Turkish rule; not only was their lot "one for which the practical British philanthropist would gladly see a considerable section of his fellow-countrymen change their own"—but they were known to have been plotting to bring in the invaders. "Persistent efforts have been made to minimize the radius and importance of the organization of that uprising which collapsed so futilely and for which the penalty was so tragic. But these efforts can avail nothing before hard facts. When Tchernaief was in England last winter, he detailed to me the widespread ramifications of the organization for revolt all over Bulgaria, north as well as south of the Balkans. . . . We know how feeble and patchy was the rising of the Bulgarians in reality, but that was owing not to the scanty area of the organization, but to the unpracticability of the conspirators and the faint heartedness of the instruments. There was no outbreak at all north of the Balkans; but do not let it be supposed therefore that there was no organization for revolt. Everything had been prearranged, but when the time came there was not even a 'cabbage garden' rising." The Bulgarian risings then, such as they were, occurred. "Other insurrections threatened in other regions of the great incongruous Empire. This one at least was in the hollow of their hand; it must be crushed, stamped out, annihilated. The barbarian had got his provocation, and the savage strain in his blood went aboil. We all know what happened in the hapless regions where afterwards Mr. MacGahen wrote [not too accurately] and Lady Strangford worked [so well]. It can be the task surely of no decent man to be the apologist of the Turkish wild beasts who ravaged and ravished in those fell days. But, on the other hand, indignation is mis-

placed against wild beasts, who simply do what 'tis their nature to' when provocation kindles the savage 'streak' in their nature."

And then this has to be remembered :—The Turkish barbarities, like the Bulgarian actual risings, were localized. "Perhaps the Turks were ignorant of the North Balkan complicity; perhaps they ignored it; perhaps seeing it had come to nothing, they gave no heed to it at all. Be that as it may, in all my wayfarings, from the Lom near to the Vid, from the Danube to the Balkans, I could neither hear of nor find human being who had suffered because of the business of last year; and I am sure I inquired sedulously enough." And here follows a pretty and most pregnant piece of description :—

I found no man scored with yataghan slashes, no woman with a story of outrage, which from my later experiences I believe she would have been frank enough with if she had cause to speak. Last year's straw stack stands in the farmyard of every Bulgarian cottager; the colour of its thatch proves that his habitation is not an erection of yesterday. The two-year colt trots on the lea along with the dam and the foal. His buffaloes are mature in their ugliness; his wife's white-metal water pails are pitted with the dints of years. And if the belongings of the rural Bulgarian furnish testimony to the hitherto stable security of his way of life, not less do the surroundings of the townspeople prove their abiding conviction of non-molestation. Of the vines whose leaves and tendrils spread with verdant green shade over the garden harbours of Sistova, and whose fruit-clusters dangle on the brown fronts of Drenova's old oaken houses, the gnarled stems are as thick as my wrist. Pretty Maritza of Tirnova shows you proudly her blooming balsams, and tells you how she took the trouble to bespeak the seed a year in advance from a famous balsam cultivator across the Balkans in Kesanlik. It is to be doubted now whether he will ever grow balsams more. Her mother displays the yet remaining large stock of her last autumn's preservings. And, by the way, it was of this same mother that the tale was written to England how the Pasha had informed her he would hang her, and indeed had even fixed the day for the operation, on the charge of concealing some obnoxious personage. I was given to understand, indeed, that some unpleasant communications had passed between the Pasha and the gool lady, but how much or little she was perturbed thereby may be gathered from the fact that she did not desist from her placid preparation of paprika paste—no, not on the very day named, or reported to have been named, for disqualifying her from the further enjoyment of that dainty.

Mr. Forbes goes on to say that the Turkish soldiery when the Russians made good their footing on the southern bank of the Danube, evacuated Sistova without so much as breaking a twig on the front of a Bulgarian house. Their civilian brethren had already departed with like unanimity of harmlessness. The disorganized bands of soldiers fell back through the rural villages without so much as filching a Bulgarian goose or requisitioning a Bulgarian egg. A Turkish army abode for days around Bjela, and finally departed, its rearguard consisting of irregulars, without a jot of injury wrought on the townfolk or their property. All along the Turkish retreat from the Jantra to the Lom, the Bulgarian experienced the same immunity. It may, in fine, be said that the Turks departed absolutely harmlessly out of the territory from the Danube to the Balkans, of which the Russians stood possessed when their area of occupation was largest. But :—

"As the Russians have drawn in from the outskirts of that area, and the Turks have occupied the vacated territory, the immunity has ceased. It is not given to barbarians to accept with Christian resignation, or civilized phlegm, the spectacle of their dwellings wantonly razed, their crops stolen and sold, their little garden patches obliterated. They know that the miserables they find unaccountably remaining in the villages, deprived of Russian protection, were the culprits. They know that these welcomed the enemy of the Turk, acted as his guides, served him as spies, and found in him a customer for the Turkish crops. They know that these hung on the rear of the hapless retreating Turkish villagers in July, and slew them ruthlesly—men, women, and children—when the safe chance offered. So the 'unspeakable' Turk lets the rough edge of his barbarism come uppermost again."

We have yet to deal with Mr. Forbes's account of the Bulgarians: which is perhaps the most important and interesting portion of an invaluable paper.

The Bulgarians.

We have seen what sort of officialism our Russophils are anxious to place over the European provinces of Turkey—how utterly and universally corrupt it is, and how very sure to make a prey of whatever it fastens on. Now let us see what the actual condition of the oppressed Bulgarian is, and how he really fared under the rule of the Turk, down to the hour when the war broke out—and after.

Just cast a hasty glance at the conduct of the barbarian Turks during the past two years. The period opens with the Bulgarians, subject indeed to the Turks, taxed, no doubt, heavily and arbitrarily, annoyed occasionally by a zaptieh who must have been nearly as bad as the omnipotent "agent" on the estate of an Irish absentee landlord, bound to dismount when encountering a Turk on the road, just as a rural inferior at home is virtually bound to touch his hat to his local superior; but withal prospering mightily. The recently imported Circassians are a thorn in their flesh, against whom they have to put up iron bars and keep numerous fierce dogs, precautions which do not always avail: but the Circassian nuisance may be "squared" by judicious occasional presents of poultry and farm produce to the moullah of the district. The Bulgarian population, it is true, are debarred from aspiring to any, even the meanest public function not even having the distinguished privilege, so much prized by the business Englishman, of being summoned on a jury when private avocations are exceptionally engrossing. To judge by the manner in which the Bulgarian civic functionaries appointed by Prince Tcherkasky are presently fulfilling their duties, from the municipal councillor who is making haste to be rich by pillaging alike casual Russian and resident countryman, to the street policeman of Tirnova or Gabrova, who, clothed in a little brief authority, whacks about him indiscriminately with his ratan, it may be questioned whether the general progress of the world was seriously retarded by the enforced abstention of the Bulgarians from a share in the management of public affairs. It was no doubt a sad thing that the stalwart manhood of the Bulgarians was debarred from proving in the defence of the country that it had a heart in keeping with its thews and sinews, although circumstances may inspire a doubt whether the iron of this prohibition ate deeply into the Bulgarian heart. The country was badly governed, or rather in effect it was hardly governed at all; and this is exactly the state of things in which the astute man who knows the trick of buying protection is sure to get on by no means badly. I do not mean to say that it was all smooth and pleasant for the Bulgarians, or, indeed, for any of the races of which the population of Turkey in Europe is made up; but their lot, from all that I have been able to learn, was tolerable enough. It seems to have been a lot for which the practical British philanthropist would gladly see a considerable section of his fellow country people exchange their own wretched, sodden, hopeless plight. The life of the Bulgarian was eminently preferable to that of the miserable victims of the "sweater" who exist rather than live in Whitechapel garrets. I think Devonshire Giles, with his 9s. a week and a few mugs of cider, would cheerfully have put up with the zaptieh, exclusion from a share in the management of public affairs—although his home share of that privilege is so large and so highly prized—and would have even been resigned under the dispensation of debarment from military service, for the sake of the rich acres of pasture and barley land, the cattle and brood mares of the rural Bulgarian. I know that the Russian peasant soldier who has crossed the Dannbe as the 'deliver r' of the Bulgarain from 'oppression' feels with a stolid bewildered envy that, to use a slang phrase, he would be glad indeed 'to have half his complaint.'

Mr. Forbes goes on to say that the times, no doubt, had a certain roughness, and occasionally there were Bulgarians who could not accept the roughs with the smooths, and who kicked against the pricks. "But there have been Irishmen who have manifested active discontent with the rule of the 'hated Saxon,' and who have been made to suffer for their peculiar way of looking at things. The discontented Bulgarians sometimes were sent to prison, but mostly escaped into neutral territory without undergoing this infliction; and wherever they found themselves—in Bucharest, in Galatz, up among the hills at Cronstadt, or down in the flat at Crajovo or Tur[illegible] Severin—there they sedulously plotted against the Turkish dominance over the Bulgaria from which they were exiles. "I suppose they had a perfect right to do this, and to strive to implicate in their plots their brethren who still remained 'oppressed,' if prosperous; only the man who plots and the man who joins a plot must, like the man who speculates, be prepared to take the consequences of failure."

As for the argument that the Turks were new-comers and have no abiding places in European Turkey, but that their tenure there is but the empire of superior power—if that is to be admitted and acted on, there logically follows a revolution in the face of the world, and all but universal chaos. We must quit India and bid an apologetic adieu to the Macri, the Kaffir and the Hottentot, the Spaniard from whom we wrested Gibraltar, the Dutchman fromwhom we masterfully took the Cape. We are to take ship from the jetties over which frown the Heights of Abraham and leave the French *habitants* and the remnant of red men left at Cachnawaga to settle between them the ownership of Canada East. Poland must revolt against Austria, Prussia, Russia; the Tartars of the Crimea are to make a struggle for independence; the Irish are to drive forth the Saxon Viceroy and his myrmidons at the point of the shillelah; the Austro-Hungarian Empire shall blaze into a chaotic conflagration, in which "furious Frank and fiery Hun, Serb, Magyar, Croat, and Teuton shall seethe confusedly.

The prosperity of the Bulgarians has been used as an argument why the Turks, who are not industrious and therefore not so prosperous, should therefore cease to be the master people. But Mr. Forbes suggests that "if a maximum of prosperity is to be regarded as the criterion, we Britons must retire *en masse* into private life in favour of the Jewish element in our midst. It tells doubtless in favour of the Bulgarian that he is in name a Christian; although his 'evidences of Christianity,' so far as I have cognizance of them, consists chiefly in his piously crossing himself in starting to drive a vehicle for the hire of which he has charged double a liberally reasonable sum, after having profusely invoked the name of the Saviour to corroborate his asseverations that the price he asks is ruinously low. He cannot be denied a certain candour, which sometimes has a cynical flavour in it, as when he coolly tells a Russian, who, in the character of his 'deliverer,' is remonstrating against his withholding of supplies or his extortionate charges for them, that 'the Turk was good enough for him, and that he didn't want deliverance.' The Bulgarian is singularly adaptive. He realized his 'deliverance' with extreme promptitude of perception, resulting in bumptious arrogance. He drove his ex-cart with nonchalant obstinacy in the only practicable rut, and grinned affably when your carriage springs were broken in scrambling out of it to pass him. In the towns he held the crown of the causeway; in the country regions near the forepost lines he sees it to be expedient to pursue the careeer of a double spy and a double traitor."

"The two races—Turk and Bulgarian—dwelt apart, and the Bulgarian, as he drove his wainload of bearded wheat or his herd of plump cattle and fertile brood mares down the slope to his white cottage among its cornstacks bowered among the trees by the fountain, must often have smiled grimly as his eye caught the barer farm yards and the scantier comfort of the Turk. ish quarter, and the ramshackle hovels among the scrappy tobacco plots of the Circassian squatters on or beyond the outskirts of the village. The Bulgarian kept the village shop, and the Turk, when he came for his necessaries, had to sniff the hated odour of pork sausages. The village swarmed with Christian pigs, free to roam into the Turkish quarter till chevied by Moslem dogs."

And let this be noted particularly, for it disposes of many lines. "If in the towns and large villages the Bulgarian ear had to put up with the call of the muezzin from the minaret of a mosque, the Osmanli were fain to tolerate the clangour of the bells from the glittering towers of floridly ornate Christian churches. For every mosque in Bulgaria there are at least three churches. Draw near to Sistova from what direction you will, the sparkle of the metallic covering of the towers of churches, imposing in all the showy garishness of Byzantine architecture, first meets the eye. From the Russian batteries on the blood-stained height of Radisovo you discern where lies Plevna nestling among the foliage, not by the slender white minarets but by the glittering domes and stately spires of her Christian churches."

In a previous section of his paper (we have given a brief epitome of it above) Mr. Forbes spoke of the extreme suicidal forbearance of the Turks in leaving the Bulgarians and all that belonged to them unmolested in the evacuation before the advancing Russians in the last days of June and in July. They marched out from the midst of these aliens and known traitors without taking with them a single sheep or a single head of cattle. And Mr. Forbes tells us how this forbearance was requited: a forbearance which, as he says, "might have gone far to dim the memory of the conventional 'four centuries of oppression.'"

"The moment the last Turk was gone from Sistova—not before, for your Bulgarian is not fond of chancing contingencies—the Bulgarians of that town betook themselves to the sack, plunder, and destruction of the dwellings vacated by the Turks. [illegible] might have served an apprenticeship with [illegible]. They [illegible] so dexterous and efficient was [illegible] with the Circassians, [illegible] few dismaler spectacles [illegible] than that presented by the Turkish quarter of Sistova when I visited it two days after the crossing. To [illegible], as representing a journal whose good will the Bulgarians cherished, the Bulgarian *patres conscripti* of Sistova strove to mitigate the disgrace of this wanton outrage. It had been wrought by the scum of the place while as yet order had not succeeded to anarchy—the Cossacks had had a hand in it, which was a lie—the town was ashamed of the outburst of spite, for which nevertheless it was hinted there was some palliation in the "four hundred years of oppression." But stern measures had been taken to arrest any further devastation (there was little left to wreck), a committee had been formed to collect into the care of the authorities all the plunder, penalties had been enacted for its retention, and the effects were to be stored to await the return of the owners, to whom in the meantime—some of them being understood not to have gone too far—overtures were to be sent begging their return and assuring them of safety. I went out from among the *patres conscripti*, and ascending the staircase in the minaret of a mosque which had been wrecked and defiled, saw from the summit Bulgarian youths pursuing unchecked the work of wanton destruction on outlying Turkish houses. If the committee was ever formed at all, no results followed. The plunder remained with the plunderers; nobody was punished. The conscript fathers of Sistova told me also that, to save Bulgaria's discredit in the eyes of Europe, emissaries would be sent out into the villages and towns, praying their inhabitants to behaviour more worthy of civilization than Sistova had been able to compass. If they were sent with such a message it must have been read backwards by the recipients. In every town and village in Bulgaria whence the Turkish inhabitants have fled their houses were at once wrecked, the huts of the Circassians burned to the ground. Colonel Lennox and Lord Melgund must be able to testify with how great order the Turks evacuated Bjela. I can speak to the unharmed state of the place when I entered it while as yet the Turkish irregulars were not out of sight. I can speak also to the zest with which its Bulgarian inhabitants began to wreak their spite on the houses of the Turks as soon as they believed that the presence of Arnoldi's dragoons on the heights above the place deprived the work of any risk. For aught I know, the fittings and timber of the abandoned Turkish houses of Tirnova still furnish its Bulgarian inhabitants with their supplies of firewood. This was so the last time I was in Tirnova, in the end of August."

Mr. Forbes's paper concludes with a few words of what was virtually the civil war between the Turks and Bulgarians, which fringed the edges of General Gourko's operations across the Balkans. "I speak, it is true, from hearsay evidence, but there could be no better nor more direct hearsay evidence. The Bulgarians begged arms of the Russians, and received them; then, hot with the fell memories of last year, and, conscious that Russians were with and for them, they fell on the Turks with the most ruthless reprisals. I am not blaming them for what they did. I neither praise any one nor blame any one. But this I say, that all the Turks are reported as having done on their reoccupation of the districts, the Turkish grip on which was temporarily let go by reason of Gourko's raid, is on credible evidence not one whit more barbarous than was the conduct of the Bulgarians towards the Turks when Gourko's star was in the ascendant. The barbarian has acted like a savage in his reprisals; the Christian acted equally like a savage in what were virtually his reprisals for what happened a year previously. The one 'terror' has but followed on the other. Apologists for the proven barbarity of the Bulgarians—men who acknowledge that they saw them driven away with horror by Russian officers from their work of slaughtering Turkish wounded, over whom an advancing Russian column had passed—advance the plea, *ad culpam minuendam*, that the Bulgarians have at least not ravished. There is told a different tale in the sad spectacle of the four jewish ladies, sisters, now forlornly resident in the house of a merchant banker in Bucharest of their own faith—outraged by God knows what ruffiandom of uncounted Bulgarians in sight of their own father as he lay dying murdered in his own house in Carlovo."

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Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.....	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double thesabove.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.....	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 360 H. P., Commander J. Lang, on SATURDAY, the 24th November, 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,632 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, on THURSDAY, the 22nd November 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2 032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd November 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 27th November 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

'Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	.....December 8.
INDIA	2,289	500	..... „ 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	.....January 5
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	..... „ 19
THESSALY	.....	.....	.....February 2
EUROPA	2,277	424	..... „ 16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	.....To follow.

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David Maciver, M. P.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from CALCUTTA and COLOMBO, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED, a MISTRESS for the Manora School, qualified to instruct up to the 6th Government Educational Standard. Salary Rs. 60 and Free Quarters.

Application, stating age, with testimonials and references, to be made to the Undersigned.

W. A. MILES.
Secretary Manora School.

Kurrachee, Manora Point, November 12, 1877.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.

A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE COMMANDANT, THE OFFICERS & MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE
A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23,
Kindly assisted by
LADY AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS,
IN AID OF THE
ROONAN ORPHAN FUND.

The whole of the proceeds of the Concert will be presented to the Fund.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Solo Organ.....“War March” from “Athalie”.Mendelssohn.
Gentleman Amateur.
Song.....“The Message”.....Blumenthal.
Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Solo Pianoforte...“Erin” .....SirJulius Benedict.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song .....“Nancy Lee” .....Adams.
Gentleman Amateur.
Song .....“Far away where Angels dwell”.....Blumenthal.
Miss Elcia May.
Song.....“The Lark now leaves her watery nest”.....Hatton.
Gentleman Amateur.
Song .....
Lady Amateur.
Duet Pianoforte and Harmonium.....“Faust”.....Ronville.
Madame Carlotta Tasca & Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Solo Organ.....“The Bombay Volunteers’ March”.....Plumpton.
(By desire.)
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duet .....“La dove prende”.....Mozart.
Lady and Gentleman Amateurs.
Song .....“Sweet is true love”.....Plumpton.
Miss Elcia May.
Song .....“Nazareth”.....Gounod.
Lady Amateur.
(*Accompanied on the Organ by Madame Tasca.*)
Solo Pianoforte....“Danse Nègre” .....Ascher.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duet .....“I’m an Alsatian”.....Offenbach.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3
Unreserved .....Re. 1

Doors open at 8-30; to commence at 9-15.

Plan may be seen and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Holders of tickets without numbers can have them reserved by applicat on to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Carriages may ordered for 11-15.

NOTICE.

THE ROONAN ORPHAN FUND.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE CONCERT
Advertised to take place at
THE TOWN HALL
ON
FRIDAY, NOV. 23,
Being in aid of the above Fund,
MR. DAVE CARSON
Has the pleasure to inform the Public of Bombay, that
THE THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD,
WILL BE CLOSED
ON
THAT OCCASION.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G Stead	26th Nov.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	3rd Dec.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parlan	17th do.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	24th do.
(s) VENETIA	2826	450	W. B. Andrews	31st do.
			1878.	
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(s) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	14th do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	21st do.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, November 21, 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. at 3 p. m.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	11th Dec. do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	25th Dec. do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Sabot	8th Jan. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3023	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th November 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. AUSTRIA	A. Rasol	3200	400	on 30th Nov. 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich.	3500	400	on 21st Dec. 1877.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Rasmusin.	4211	250	on 10th Jan. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 329	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Lessee .....DAVE CARSON.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL,
VARIETY AND COMEDY COMPANY.

THURSDAY, NOV. 22.

Mrs. HARRY LESLIE
Will appear as
Mrs. FELIX SUMMERLEY,
In the Sparkling Comedietta,
A STORM IN A TEA CUP.

LITTLE ETTA,
THE CHARMING YOUNG ACTRESS, VOCALIST, & DANCER
Will Sing
THE CHARACTERISTIC PHATHETIC BALLAD,
OH! SAY YOU'LL NOT DRINK ANY MORE,
Changing instantaneously to
THE DANDY BROADWAY SWELL.

THE GIFTED VOCALIST,
Mrs. CARSON.

Messrs. NORVILLE, FERRELL, NORMAN, AND ARNOLD,
IN NEW BALLADS, SONGS, DUETS, TRIOS, & CHORUSES.

MR. J. ROLLINGS
AS
SALAMANDER SAM.

DAVE CARSON
WILL DELIVER HIS HUMOUROUS LECTURE ON
WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
MINSTRELSY.

Mrs. Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

Introductory Overture	Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—“Come, Come, with Me”	Dave Carson's Choir.
Ballad—“Smile your Sweetest Smile Again”	Mr. Horace Norman.
Comic—“Susan Jane”	Mr. J. Rollings.
Refrain—“Millie and I”	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Song—“The Magic Spell”	Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—“The Country Captain”	Dave Carson.
Ballad—“The Good Bye at the Door” ..	Mr. Geo. Norville.

Part First will conclude with an Original Production, entitled
MERRY IS THE MINSTREL'S LIFE.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

VARIETY!!!

VOCAL DUET—“Love and War” .....Braham.
Messrs. NORVILLE and ARNOLD.

To be followed by
Mr. J. B. FERRELL
AS
THE LOVE LORN SWAIN.

ECCENTRIC SONG & DANCE—Salamander Sam,
Mr. J. ROLLINGS.

LITTLE ETTA
AS
THE INEBRIATE'S DAUGHTER.
Changing instantly to the Dandy Broadway Swell.

OISEAUX LEGERS—Melodie Allemande.
Mrs. CARSON.

DAVE CARSON
AS
AUNTY SMITH,
IN DEFENCE OF THE FAIR SEX.

CAVATINA—“Come into the Garden Maud”.....Balfe
Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

AMERICAN SAND JIG,
A WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF SALTATORIAL ART,
LITTLE ETTA.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART THIRD.

FARCE!!!

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with Bayle Bernard's Popular Comedietta,

A STORM IN A TEA CUP.

CHARACTERS:

Mr. Felix Summerley	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Mrs. Felix Summerley	Mrs. Harry Leslie.
Their Respected Parent	Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Their Jewel of a Servant	Little Etta.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„	Pit	„ 1

Children under 12 years of age—Half Price to Dress Circle only.
CHILDREN IN ARMS—Rs. 50.

Seats may be secured at
Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Trouble begins at 9.
Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

NOTICE.

B. B. AND C. I. R. VOLUNTEERS.

GOVERNMENT having sanctioned the ENROLMENT of PERSONS UNCONNECTED with the Railway Company, but residing near the line, who may wish to join the above Corps, it is hereby notified that application for enrolment should be made to the Undersigned at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices between 12 and 2 every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and to the Serjeant Instructor at Parell every day at any hour from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

By Order,
H. BULKLY, Captain,
Adjutant, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 10th December 1877, for supplying the undermentioned PROVISIONING ARTICLES to the Surat Jail from 1st January to 31st December 1878.

Grains, 2nd sort, clean; Bajree; Jowaree; Rice; Dall, Toor. Fuel; Vegetables (all sorts); Condiments (Onions, Chillies, and Turmeric; Salt; Mutton; Bread, 2nd sort; Milk; Ghee; Sugar; Sojee; Buttermilk.

The rates of all articles should be given in pounds.

All information for entering into agreement can be had by applying to the Undersigned. The person whose Tender will be accepted shall have to place a deposit of Rs. 850 in the hands of the Undersigned.

F. C. BARKER,
Superintendent of Jail.

Surat Jail, November 20, 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the Company for twelve months, commencing 1st of February 1878, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered. The annual consumption averaging 40 Tons No. 1, 80 Tons No. 2, and 100 Tons No. 3. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed “Tender for Cotton Waste,” which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 26th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, November 20, 1877.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Rs. 1 and Rs. 1-12.

AGENTS:
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

REQUISITES FOR
TRAVELLERS
BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
from Rs. 22-8 each.

PORTMANTEAUX.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS.
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, from Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers, from Rs. 10 to 50.
Indian Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Achromatic in sling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.

Dram Flasks. Various Patterns and sizes, Rs. 1-8 to 15.
Drinking Cups. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.
Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS.
Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS,
Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manillas, Trichinopoly & Pondicherry, of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from Rs. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
in solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps,
Soap Cases.

SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES,
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

SCHNAPPS.
SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India. The extraordinary medicinal and invigorating properties of this pure Tonic, have led to its extensive consumption throughout the civilized world.

CASH Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs A.
17-8	18-0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a large and choice Selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
FROM THE BEST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.

Mrs. LAKE requests an early inspection of the above at her Show-Rooms,

“UXBRIDGE HOUSE,”
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Bombay, 12th November, 1877.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

As imported by Mr. NEUBERG for the last 13 years, with all the latest improvements.

PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH, inclusive of packing.

ALSO A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
PRICE Rs. 675, NETT CASH, inclusive of packing.

Both of solid Walnutwood and made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW, STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	„ 350
Do.	„ Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	„ 330
Do.	„ Hunting. Do.	2nd Quality	Do.	„ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases				Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance.....			„ 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting.....			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance.....	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 120
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	„ 65 to „ 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	„ 55
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs.	800 to Rs.	1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	„	800 to „	2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	„	400 to „	1,200
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers		550 „	800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. LYNN'S BROTHER,
J. SIMMONS LYNN,
THE RENOWNED
ENGLISH AERONAUT,
WILL ASCEND
WITH HIS GIGANTIC BALLOON,
ON
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877,
FROM THE ROMANTIC
LALL BAGH GARDENS,
PARELL ROAD.

For time of inflation of Balloon Ascents, Grand Final Ascent, and other amusements, see HAND BILLS.

Special arrangements have been made with the G. I. P. Railway Company to convey Passengers to Parell station.

CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK WANTED.—One who is thoroughly experienced in making out Manifests and passing Import and Export Entries. Apply to AUDITOR, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle.

THE BOOK AUCTION.

THE SALE will continue THIS DAY, at 1 p.m., commencing from Lot 1075.

THACKER & Co.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ENGLISH LAW REPORTS for 1878, containing Appellate Series, Decisions of Lords and Privy Council, COMMON LAW SERIES, Decisions of Queen's Bench, Exchequer, &c. EQUITY SERIES, Decisions of Equity cases and Chancery.

THE STATUTES, WEEKLY NOTES &c., per annum, Rs. 65. Orders now Registered by

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, and CREDITS of RAMCHUNDRA PANDOORUNG GODBOLAY, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

JANKIBAI, widow of the abovenamed RAMCHUNDRA PANDOORUNG GODBOLAY, deceased ..... } Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for a grant of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of RAMCHUNDRA PANDOORUNG GODBOLAY, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by the abovenamed Applicant as the widow and heir of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of November 1877.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Applicant's Attornies.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

धी बोंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कोरपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

धी बॉंबे बरमा ट्रेडिंग कोरपोरेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the above Corporation, No. 2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 21st November 1877.

The Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation, No. 2, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay, from 22nd November to 30th December 1877.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's “Bouquet” & “Peerless,” per box of 100 ..	Rs. 2 10
Wills's “Passing Clouds,” per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price List* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., showing further liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
“SQUEEZER” PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the “INDICATORS” in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such “Indicators” show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name “SQUEEZERS.” The “Indicators” are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
“Squeezers” with round corner..per pack	Re. 1	8	Re.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 21st Nov. 1877.

CONSOLS in London yesterday recovered from 96⅛ to 96¼, but with this exception the whole of Reuter's messages might have been embodied in the one word "unchanged." French Rentes remain at 106¾; the London General Produce Markets are unaltered; Linseed is reported dull, and Rapeseed quiet, at former prices; Enfaced Rupee Paper is the same as quoted on Saturday; Piece Goods in Manchester dull at the prices of Friday last.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, like everything else, is unaltered as regards price, and the sales yesterday were only estimated at 10,000 bales, but the tone at the close was firm and may be rendered still firmer to-day, by yesterday's short receipts at the American ports, which were 5,000 bales less than the corresponding date last year. The total deficiency to date, as compared with last season, is now 304,000 bales, a figure which is too important to be passed over lightly. There is, of course, little doubt that the crop is late, and so far the weather, on the whole, has been favorable for picking, but allowing for this the falling off is now so large that, unless some signs of an increase are apparent at an early date, we are pretty certain to see short crop estimates coming into favour again.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 11½ cents, but Futures are 1/16 cent. per lb. higher, February shipment being now quoted at 11 5/16 cents for lb. The Receipts at the ports stand as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts	23,000	28,000	38,000
Four days' ,, ...	102,000	106,000	98,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,233,000	1,427,000	1,346,000

The Liverpool East India Wool sales began yesterday, prices opening at a decline of 5 to 7½ per cent.

Bar Silver is quoted from London by Reuter at 54¼d. per oz, but we learn from private sources that the German Government is holding for 54½d., while buyers decline to pay more than 54¼d.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay at the weekly Board meeting this afternoon reduced their rates of discount and interest one per cent. all round, making their charges 6 per cent. on fixed and 7 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper. The open market, however, is still quite 2 per cent. under these figures, and it seems not unlikely that a further reduction in the Bank's rates may have to be made next week.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning at yesterday's closing rates, but with weaker advices from Calcutta and very few private bills offering here, a decline of 1-16d. to ⅛d. per rupee has been established during the day. Even at the decline the Banks are more willing buyers than sellers, and notwithstanding the firmness shown by holders of Silver at home, it seems difficult to find a reason for present rates being supported, so long as business continues so dull as it now is. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8 13-16 to ¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 5-16 to ¾d.	,,
Credits	,, 3 ,,	...1s. 9 5-16d.	,,
Documents	,, 3 ,,	...1s. 9¾d.	,,

On Calcutta rates remain nominally unaltered, and the same may be said of GOVERNMENT PAPER in which business continues to be confined to small transactions in the Bazaar. We quote Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with nothing of any importance doing in any description. The tendency is in favour of buyers, but practically values are unchanged. Bank of Bombays are quite and slightly easier, 39½ per cent premium being the closing quotation. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we note a decline of Rs. 5 per share in Colaba, Fleming, and Manockjee Petit and Rs. 10 in National. Everything is unaltered.

COTTON to-day has shown great quietness, and for export we have not heard of a single purchase of importance. In Old Cotton the mills prevent any decline in price, but there have been sellers of New Cotton to-day at a decline of Re 1 to Rs. 2 per candy—especially for early delivery—without leading to business.

SEEDS are unchanged throughout.

FREIGHTS are steady but no higher. For Liverpool the Canal Steamers on the berth are now full, and the regular liners ask 30s., at which, however, we have not heard of actual business. For the Mediterranean ports no further engagements of any importance have transpired, but for Havre a considerable business has been done at £2 for March and £2-2-6 for April. By sail there is no enquiry.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable change. A steady but moderate business is doing from the Bazaar at about former rates, while from first hands the sales are insignificant. Local Goods are firm but less active.

COALS to arrive are firm, and tend upwards owing to the limited shipments from home, but on the spot there is no change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi nal Capital.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do.	709
Bank of Bombay	50,000	500	all	12 do.	607½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 17th November, 1877. Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	57,772	0	0
Merchandize	1,06,7 8	0	0
Other Receipts	5,000	0	0
Telegraph	612	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,70.092	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1876. Open 430¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,708	0	0
Merchandize	1,00,624	0	0
Other Receipts	782	0	0
Telegraph	726	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,47,250	0	0
Increase Rs.	22.842	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA

THE S. S. MARINA, 861 tons, Captain R. Ramsay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, (November 7th), with a general cargo, ten horses, and six deck passengers.

THE S. S. ARAGO, 1,061 tons, Captain L. ones arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah (November 1st), via Gulf Ports, with a general cargo, and twenty-nine deck passengers.

THE S. S. MADRAS, 1,079 tons, Captain W. Richardson, sailed yesterday for London via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Williams, two distressed seaman, and thirty-seven deck passengers for Aden.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 1,312 tons, Captain J. T. Lowis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Mr. J. Hay. Mr. J. Monteith, Mr. Rodrigues, Mr. and Mrs. Sorabjee and two children, Mr. Pentet, nineteen soldiers of different Regts., and thirty deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. MIRZAPORE, 2,091 tons Captain A. Parish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (October 25th), via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails, and the following cargo —1 box gold coins, 604 boxes silver, 1,260 packages piece goods, 203 bales twist, 25 cases brass, 8 cases saffron, 75 cases sheets, 13 cases boots 246 packages oilmanstores, 11 cases soap, 572 packages wine and spirits, 140 packages provisions, 5 cases cochineal, 500 bundles steel, 5 packages paint and colours, 44 packages cycles, 117 packages beer, 38 cases medicine, 18 packages umbrellas, 36 cases candles, 540 packages copper coins, 1,011 bags gum, 4 packages silk, 2 packages cloves, and 1 bundle E. teeth, and some packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Arago (s).....	Jones	Bussorah, Nov 1.
	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Southampton, Oct 25.
	Marina (s)	Ramsay	Bussorah, Nov 7.
	Rajpootana (s)	Lowis.....	Calcutta, Oct 27.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Madras(s).....	Richardson ...	London.

The Steamer Arago, to Mauritius, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
16 Penseur.....Gandeau .....Pondicherry, Oct 18.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16—Steamers Poonah and City of Carthage. Barque Ardvar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
17 Madura (s) .... Calcutta.
18 Calcutta (s) .... Bombay.
19 Poonah(s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
17 Barnock .... Calcutta.
Lansdowne .... London.
Viking (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
18 Rosedale .... Rangoon.
19 Madura (s) .... Bombay.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, from London.
8 Naples, ss, Eaton, from Calcutta.
8 Bangalore, ss, Stead, from Venice.
8 Morgiay, ss, Ward, from Cardiff.
8 Arabia, ss, Serra, from Bombay.
8 Austria, ss Rossel, from Trieste.
9 Australia, ss, Bozzoni, from Genova.
9 Alabama, ss, Green, from Glasgow.
9 Agamemnon, ss, Wilding, from Singapore.
10 Yangtze, ss, Raps'el, from Shanghai.
10 Minerva, ss, Peacock, from London.
10 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim
10 Lady Lycett, ss, Kratt, from Jeddah.
11 Avetosa, ss, Milatovich, from Bussorah.
11 Khiva, ss, Lee, from Bombay.
11 Tamar, H M S, Brownrigg, from Portsmouth.
13 Juan, ss, Levie, from Foochow.
13 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, to Perim.
7 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, to Calcutta.
8 No 5, S Dreijer, Mahne, to Batavia.
8 Naples, ss, Eaton, to London.
8 Bangalore, ss, Stead, to Bombay.
8 Morgiay, ss, Ward, to Bombay.
9 Memsoura, S S S, Lutfie, to Berbara.
9 Arabia, ss, Serra, to Genoa.
9 Austria, ss, Rossel, to Bombay.
9 Australia, ss, Bozzoni, to Bombay.
9 Alabama, ss, Green, to Bombay.
10 Africa, ship, Marquez, to Macao.
10 Agamemnon, ss, Wilding, to London.
10 Yangtze, ss, Rapstel, to Marseilles.
10 Minerva, ss, Peacock, to China.
12 Lady Lycett, ss, Kratt, to Bombay.
12 Avetosa, ss, Milatovich, to Jeddah.
12 Pekin, ss, Lee, to London.
12 Tamar, H M S, Brownrigg, to China.
13 Juan, ss, Levie, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Diamond, H M S, Rosenquet, from Berbara
Breadalbane, ship, Cowley, from Cardiff.
Vestal, H M S, Selby, from Bombay
Re-iprocity, ship, Jones, from Cardiff
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—100 boxes brandy, Finlay, Muir and Co; 60 kegs iron nails, Tyabjee Abdoolally.
Europa s—30 casks fire clay, Allybhoy Tyebkhan.
Zancla s—55 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee; 14 cases stout, Jamsetjee Manockjee.
Italia s—25 cases gingerwine and 12 cases whiskey, D D Shah.

FROM LONDON.

Agra s—50 kegs red lead. Cowasjee Brothers.
Australia s—25 cases whiskey, Bomanjee Manockjee is Punthuakey
Oimara s—794 cases window glass, and 15 bundles buckets, Hasenmall Lallmeya.
City of Poonah s—65 cases gin and 5 cases biscuits, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Malwadale—511 packages gunpowder, Mahamedall Noorbhoy; 10 cases beer, L Narsen and Co

FROM TRIESTE.

Australia s—22 bales printing papers, W Nicol and Co.
Achilles s—49 cases bee T-escher and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s—5 cases saffron, L Narsen and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Chattanogu—100 cases slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—565¼ cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee; 1,359 cwts wheat, Stevens, Hobart and Co; 8 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 620 cwts wheat, Versophoy Vully.
Zerbino s—819 bags wheat, Alstone and Co.
Nellie Martin s—750 cwts wet dates, Woosman Vayadina
169 cwts coir yarn, Mogiee Mogiee; 312 cwts wet dates Lillaldhur Khefall; bales rags, Doosa Lalljee.
Italia s—120 bales wool, Kessowjee Tulsidass and Co.
Bangalore s—125 cwts coir fibre, Madowjee Ghella; 300 bales cotton, Ralli, Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Madras s—13 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Assur; 120 cwts coir yarn Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 235 cwts wheat, Currimbhoy Fuckirbhoy; 6 bales cotton carpets, Allyrukhia Nuthoo.
Australia s—14 bales lether, and 52 bales semna, P and O S N Company; 2 bales skins, Cadurbux Elybux.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Airy s—2,700 cwts gingelly seed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 3,750 cwts gingelly seed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 1,575 cwts wheat Tyebjee and Co.
Australia s—195 cwts B horns, Geo, Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Austria s—17 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 40 bales rags, M Moolji Sadrudin and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, Rifferchi'd and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Italia s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 5 bales sknis, Caderbux Elybux.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong s—50 bales twist. Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—110 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 103 cwts sunsal stones, and 45 bales twist, Ebram Noordeen and Co; 15 bales twist, M H Abdool Rehman; 25 bales twist, The Alliance Bank and W Company, 5 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 142 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 37 bales twist, Curseljee Bomonjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocandass; 56 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th November 1877.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·925
Temperature of the Air.....	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	74·9
Dew Point	71·2
Relative humidity of Air	·669
Retard of dryness in the whole skyclouded=8).	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m).....	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8-30 a. m.).	78·2
General Direction of wind.....NNE, NE, ENE, E, WNW, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	197.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 20.

Alves, Capt, Bengal R A, on duty, from——.
Edwardes, C.B., Bombay off. D Q M G, on duty, from Poona.
McCausland, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet. Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Daly, Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

NOVEMBER 21.

Flood, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, on duty, from Dinapore
Mainwaring, Col, Madras Comst Dept, from sick leave, from England.
Bracken, Lieut Col, Bengal 2nd Infantry, on leave, from Dera Ismail Khan.
Worgan, Major Genl, Bombay Ord Dept, on duty, from Aden.
Howard, Capt, Bengal R A, on duty, from Rawal Pindee.
Munro, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Marsh, Capt, Bengal 18th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Swinton, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Hand, Col, Madras 44th Regt, from leave, from England.
Lang, Capt, Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 21.

Edwards, Col, Bombay offg D Q M G, on duty to Poona.
Munro, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Burma.
Tinley, Lieut. Bombay 1st Lancers, on duty, to Poona.
Giles, Lieut, Bombay 8th Regt. N I, on duty, to Poona.
Mainwaring, Col, Madras Comst Dept, on duty, to Kamptee.
Eaton, Surg, Bombay M S, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Bombay, November 21.

The Com-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—
1st Bl Light Vet—Surg-Major C K Colston, in medical charge 11th N I, to officiate in Medical charge.

Capt R Wace, RI Arty, is confirmed in his appointment as Commdt No 1 Mountain Battery from 22nd Oct 1877.

Col J C ailes, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to Bombay and assume command of the RI Arty. Bombay district.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship Crocodile on the 22nd inst:—

Surgeon-Major J Sparrow; J W Longhed; S, Flood; and W Lougheed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

11th Foot (2nd Battn) Capt J H J Braithwaite, to Bombay from date of departure for 30 days, to appear before a Medical board.

15th foot 2nd Battalion—Major R L Dashwood, to remain at Mahableshwur from 18th Nov to 18th Dec 1877, in extension on medical certificate.

33rd foot—Lieut E C M Lushington to England, per troop ship from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

48th Foot—In Mr J Khox, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medical board.

66th foot—Major C V Oliver, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 years, to appear before a medical board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 17.)

Mr J W Symth, Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence on deputation of Mr D Fitzpatrick, Bengal Civil Service, or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers in the Punjab Commission are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore:—F T Hewson, R G Thomson, W R H Merk, Assistant Commissioners; F Field and T Homan, Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Surgeon S H Browne, MD, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Seoni in the Central Provinces, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon B Evers, or until further orders.

Second grade Assistant Surgeon Mahomed Sudr-ool-Huq is dismissed from the service of Government.

Captain C T Lane, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned districts, to be Inspector General of Police and Jails in those Districts.

The service of Mr H B Goad, District Superintendent of Police in the N W Provinces, are palaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The Rev B M Behr, MA, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain.

The Rev C G Moore, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 31st ultimo, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr J P Barker, Assistant Superintendent Mysore Revenue Survey, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for one year.

Privilege leave of absence for three months, is granted to Mr W S Halsey, Officiating Commissioner of Inland Customs.

Major T Cadell, V C, and Political Agent, Ulwar, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 3rd Class, and is posted to Marwar.

Major V E Law, Officiating Political Agent, Jeypore, is posted to Ulwar.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major A C G DeSouzy, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab (on furlough, to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, with permanent rank, to complete the establishment, and in succession to Deputy Surgeon-General J Bow, M D, deceased.

Colonel W C Trevor, C B, 54th Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major: Captains C St John, B Barnett, and A G Ross.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgeon-Major A M Garden, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Punjab, private affairs, for two years, Surgeon A B Seaman, Medical Officer, 2nd N I, medical certificate, for two years.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service:—

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B G V Gucht, ordinary pension £456-5, annuity £325-7.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E J Wild, ordinary pension £365, capitalized value of annuity £5,222.

The services of Major C Mant, R E, Executive Engineer, on special duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr H Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, Manager, Nisam's State Railway, is transferred to the Central System of State Railways.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 2.)

India Office, 1st November, 1877.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of the following Admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeons.

BENGAL.

W Owen, W Gillies, D M Jack, W Conry, G J Kellie, J G Hancock, Dharmadas Basu, A W Mackenzie, J Mullane, M D, D Mullen, M D, R J Taaffe, E L Robinson, J A Nelis, W B Smyth, A M Crofts, J Crofts, M D, W Coates, M D, J Blood.

MADRAS.

T K Rogers, H A F Nailer, D Elcum, G C Bouton, Nityananda Chatterjie.

BOMBAY.

William Keith Hatch, Hormasji Dadabhoi Masani Kanoba Ranchhoddas Kirtikar, Behary Lall Dutt.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 22.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

589-77—Jeffroson and P—Cowasjee Pallonjee va Jaljee widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
591-77—Ardaseer and H—Dhunjeebhoy and another vs Cowasjee Pallonjee and others—Jefferson and P, Ardaseer and H, Rimington, Hore and Langley.
173-73—Hearn, C and L—Boolakdass Lalchund vs Hurgiun Mohundass and others—Macfarlane and Gilbert.
229-73—Hearn, C and L—Boolakdass Lalchund vs Hurjevun Mohundass and others—Macfarlane and Gilbert.
228-75—Hearn, C and L—Boolakdass Lalchund vs Jerjevun Mobundass and others—Macfarlane and Gilbert.
537-77—Jefferson and P—Hurnath Roopajee and another vs Asla Pithajee and others.
534-77—Craigie, Laud O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others vs Badooba Sadoojee and another—Rimington, H and L.
557-77—Rimington, Hore and L—Donga Heera and others vs Poonalall Poonumchund and another—Tyabjee and S, and Jefferson and Payne.
656-77—M H Khan—Mirza Hoosein Khan vs Panolall Poorumchund and another—Jefferson and P.
446-77—Jefferson and Payne—Faizulla Khaklani vs Ally Akbar Kurmally—Tyabjee and S.
515-77—Lynch and Tobin—Govindass Boolakedass and another vs Joravurmull Hunmutmull and others—J C Cama.
281-76—Rimington, H and L—Hamermull Navulmull vs Hurgopall Premsookdass and others—N N Kothare.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 and 370 respectively of Act VIII. of 1859.

In person—Ahmed Soollan vs Noorbi and Abdool Rehman and another.
384-77—In person—Dewoobai vs Janabai and others—In person.

LONG CAUSE.

347-77—Hearn, C and L—Goolbai vs Manockjee Limjee Manockjee—Ardaseer and H.

CALENDAR FOR NOV. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ...28th, 2h. 56·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 22	....	6 13	5 19	{ 0 9 m { 11 34 m	6 4 m 5 56 a
Fr. 23	.....	6 14	5 19	{ 0 45 m { 0 14 a	6 42 m 6 37 a
Sat. 24	.....	6 15	5 19	{ 1 25 m { 0 59 a	7 23 m 7 21 a
Sun. 25	Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.....	6 15	5 19	{ 2 5 m { 1 50 a	8 10 m 8 10 a
Mon. 26	....	6 16	5 19	{ 2 56 m { 2 48 a	9 6 m 9 1 a
Tues. 27	.....	6 16	5 19	{ 3 44 m { 3 58 a	10 6 m 10 5 a
Wed. 28	....	6 17	5 19	{ 4 42 m { 5 22 a	11 17 m 11 22 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

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PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
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SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
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DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.:
Above Messrs. Badhan and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FARRAN—November 4th, at Suez, the wife of Charles F. Farran, prematurely of a daughter, who survived her birth a few hours only.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—November 14th, at Meerut, the wife of Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, R.A., of a daughter.
CAMPBELL—November 10th, at Cuttack, the wife of J. Campbell, Esq., C E, Executive Engineer, F. W. Department, of a son.
STOBIE—November 8th, at Burhurwah, Chumparun, Mrs. W. Stobie, of a daughter.
WORGAN—November 16th, at Mal?a, the wife of J. B. Worgan, Esq., B.C.S., prematurely, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KIRKE—HUNTER—November 12th, at St. Thomas's Chapel, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Alfonso, Captain Henry P. Kirke, General List, Bengal Army, to Rosalie, youngest daughter of W. C. Hunter, Esq., of Virginia, U. S. A.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1877.

WE have read with some amazement an article in the *Pioneer*, in which a well-meaning supporter of the Government of India pats Lord Lytton on the back for his intelligent watchfulness over Frontier affairs, and assures us that "the hedgehog policy" of former Governors General has at last been abandoned for what, we suppose, we must call the spread-eagle policy. We are not in a position to criticize Lord Lytton's Frontier policy, because we do not understand what it is; all that we can do is to estimate the value of it as a whole by such fragments of it as come from time to time under our observation. Tried by this standard, we think that its motive is good, but that it is likely to fail, whether through Lord Lytton's fault or that of the Home Government we cannot tell, for want of sufficient audacity and comprehensiveness. What is the object to be attained by a change of policy on the Frontier? We should define it, in few words, to be the complete control of the highland districts intervening between the Frontier of British India and that of Persia. The fallacy underlying the argument of men who advocate a policy of inaction as the best for this country consists in the assumption that British India already has a good Frontier. The *Times* puts this argument in a very lucid form in an article which appears in one of the numbers received by this mail. It says:—"On the North West of India we have one of the strongest frontier lines in the world, in the shape of high mountains pierced by Passes which could be held by a handful of men, and offering as a second line of defence a great river. We should be guilty of extreme indiscretion if we were to leave such a frontier and push forward either into Beloochistan or Afghanistan. Let the great mountain chain once be passed, and we should have to go further and further in search of an ever-vanishing boundary line." This reasoning would be irresistible, were it the fact that "the great mountain chain" belonged to British India, and that the Passes through it were guarded by British troops. But, as the Government of India knows to its cost, the mountains are held by turbulent, rapacious tribes, whose aid any invader could always reckon upon in an attempt to carry fire and sword into the plains of Hindustan. The Frontier can never be made secure till the Afreedees and other hill tribes are subjugated, and Ameer Shere Ali deprived of the independence which is a standing menace to India. We infer from what we have heard that this is Lord Lytton's own view of Frontier politics; but we see that all he has done hitherto is to send a force to Quetta on what appears to us to be a mere pretext, and to begin a little war against the Jowakhees which promises to resemble very closely the innumerable little wars that preceded it, and to leave the state of the Frontier still quite unsettled.

It will be said that the Government of India cannot declare war against Shere Ali on suspicion of his unfriendliness, but must have a clear *casus belli*. Well, if we are to believe the *Pioneer*, this difficulty has now been overcome, for the Ameer is said to have engaged in an intrigue with Russia for the invasion and conquest of the old Afghan districts of the Punjab. The statement is so precise that we must suppose it is made on the authority of the Calcutta Foreign Office, unless indeed it is meant as a joke. The *Pioneer* says:—"It is but too true that documentary evidence has for some time been in the hands of the Government of India, which shows that Russia has positively offered to assist the Ameer of Cabul in an invasion of the North-Western Frontier of British India, with the view of recovering possession of the old Afghan frontier as far as the Jhelum. The scheme is important as affecting the future relations of England and Russia; and now that it is becoming the subject of a public discussion that can hardly fail to assume a Parliamentary phase in a few months, we need not be surprised if it is found to work a very decided effect on public opinion at home." What is this "documentary evidence?" Is it possible that the Government of India can have in its possession evidence showing that Russia has urged the Ameer of Cabul to invade British territory, and yet that Russia has not been called upon to disavow such a design or to accept the inevitable consequence—an immediate rupture of her friendly relations with England. The story would seem to be incredible, but English statesmen now do very queer things, and it is possible that Lord Beaconsfield's Government may have made up their mind to pocket this affront. Lord Salisbury, we know, thought two months ago that the military power of Russia was exhausted, and he may perhaps have laughed at the notion that the intrigues of Russians and Afghans could ever disturb the tranquillity of the British Empire. Circumstances are changed now. The Turkish army and the Turkish fortresses in Asia have ceased to exist; and there is not a strong place or a force of disciplined troops left in Asia to withstand the advance of a Russian column from the upper waters of the Euphrates to the Himalayas, for the Persian troops, such as they are, may be set down as mere Russian auxiliaries. English statesmen can no longer, therefore, afford to laugh at Russian intrigues at Cabul; and, if the documentary evidence spoken of by the *Pioneer* really exists, Shere Ali and the Russians should be at once called to account, and their hostile designs effectually prevented. England is at present strong enough to crumple up Russia in one or at the outside two campaigns; but ten years hence, when the new Russian conquests in Asia and Europe have been consolidated with the rest of the Empire, the chances of war will be in favour of the great Northern Power.

A GREAT deal has been written of late about the suppression by the Government of India of the Umballa Derby and Leger sweeps, the consensus of opinion showing pretty clearly that such suppression is not popular. But there is an error visible in all that has been said on the subject; an error which attributes the initiative to the Government of India, when, in truth, the unpopular Act was forced upon the Government by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,—an official who appears before the world in the new *role* of a public moralist. Possibly, jealousy of the Punjab Government or Governor has had nothing to do with His Honour's remarkable discovery that lotteries are "exceedingly mischievous things;" nevertheless, the context of his complaint to the Supreme Government might lead nine men out of ten to suppose that it had. His Honour, for instance, writes that he considers "the present treatment of lotteries by the different local Governments "is exceedingly unsatisfactory; because in Bengal "the law is strictly enforced, while in the Punjab "and elsewhere it is habitually broken with "impunity, and newspapers are allowed to "advertise and circulate proposals directly "opposed to the provisions of the Penal Code "cited"—an argument certainly in favour of the abolition of sweeps if Bengal were the model Government of India on which all others were to shape their policy. But India has yet to learn that the administrator of paddy-fields and Baboos is to be considered the fugleman of all the minor Governments of the country. Such may be the opinion of the chief of the Bengal Government, but it is not endorsed by public opinion in Hindoostan. On the contrary, if votes could be taken on the subject, the plebiscite would probably be in favour of Bengal being relegated to its proper position among Indian Governments, which would be at about the tail of the list, and with a recommendation to attend to its own business and allow other Governments to attend to theirs. That the Government of India should hold views in unison with one of its consuls is an affair that goes without saying. Official etiquette will not permit it to do anything else; but we can hardly believe that the sporting members of that Government can really credit the purely imaginary assumption of "mischievous" Indian Derby sweeps, while not a single example is forthcoming to prove the correctness of the assertion. If His Honour of Bengal could condescend to tell us of any man or woman injured, demoralised, or ruined by tickets purchased in the Umballa sweeps, there would be little more to say in deprecation of his tell-tale proclivities; but we doubt very much if he can bring forward a single example of injury, or demoralisation inflicted on any one, by the trifling excitement afforded by these sweeps to a people sadly in want of such stimulant, because our own experience teaches us that no one has ever yet been the worse to any noteworthy extent for investing a few rupees in the Umballa Derby or Leger. However, the Government of India, with a wet nursely care of the babes and sucklings committed to its charge, has decided to put down a popular amusement with the strong arm of the somewhat despotic Penal Code, and it remains to be seen whether Anglo-Indians and natives, who have tasted the joys of £16,000 in anticipation, will content themselves with a ukase that implies there is to be no more cakes and ale in India, unless for those who can afford to make their books through agencies at Epsom and Newmarket.

These Indian lotteries have taught us at least this lesson: that there is a mine of undeveloped wealth in India for sporting purposes. Why the venue should not be changed from Umballa to St. James's Square, from India to London, is a matter for consideration. We presume that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, should he think proper to complain of Tattersall's to the Government of Great Britain, will not be able to sink that ancient and popular institution. Neither is it likely that he will convince Lord Falmouth that he is a mischievous man for winning £32,000 in stakes as hazardous as any lottery could make them. Out of India, the morality and authority of His Honour ceases, and we daresay that, if the Club Committee of the famous institution in St. James's Square were to take up the ball where Umballa has been obliged to drop it, the Derby and Leger would still be made for India something more than mere names; something, in short, of a lively pecuniary interest. There is no law, we suppose, to prevent a club committee in London advertising Derby and Leger sweeps in the Indian press, no law to prevent Anglo-Indians or Indians from remitting their sovereigns to the honorary secretary of a sweep in London. There is no reason why a sweep of the Umballa pattern should not be as honourably and successfully carried out in a London club as in an Indian station; now that the telegraph places us in nearly as rapid communication with London as with Umballa.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE TURF FRAUDS TRIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The trial of the Detectives for complicity in the great turf frauds was concluded yesterday when judgment was delivered. Meiklejohn, Druscovich, and Palmer were sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, whilst Chief Inspector Clarke was acquitted.

THE CAPTURE OF KARS.

According to a Russian official despatch the Russian loss in the assault and capture of Kars was 2,500 men.

THE SIEGE OF ERZEROUM.

Latest advices from Erzeroum state, that the Russians have summoned the garrison to surrender, but that the Turkish Commander has refused, the Sultan having sent orders that the garrison must resist to the last extremity.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 4PT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed steady.	
Fair Dhollera	5 1/16d.
Mid Oomras	5d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	106⅛
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-8⅛
4 per cent Government Securities ..	81⅛
4½ per cent. do. ..	82
5% per cent. do. ..	89½
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7-3
40's Mule Twist	10⅝
The Macedonia has left for Bombay.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Nov. 21, 10-30 A.M.

Steamer leaves Hongkong for Port Darwin on the 28th, will carry telegrams for Australia.

GALLE, Nov. 21, 5 P.M.

Mail steamer Assam, from Australia, arrived.

GALLE, Nov. 21, 5-10 P.M.

Mail steamer Poona, from Calcutta, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 13-16 to 1d. per Rupee.
Do. at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 5-16 to 3d. „
Credits, „ 3 „ „ ...	1s. 9 5-16d. „
Documents, 3 „ „ ...	1s. 9¾d. „

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free) .... Rs. 12

Single Copy ..... As. 4

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

COLONEL BROOKE, the new Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, took over charge from General Burrows yesterday evening.

WE believe we are not premature in venturing the opinion that the present system of retirement amongst the officers of the Army by the gift of bonuses will cease almost immediately, and that any Mail may bring out the long expected new retirement scheme, which will, we doubt not, be very largely accepted by the officers of the Indian Army.

COLONEL BOND, R. A., will hand over command of the Artillery at Colaba to-day to Colonel Hailes, who arrived here by the mail steamer yesterday. Colonel Bond retires after five years' service, chiefly spent in the Madras Presidency. He has been five years at Colaba, and during that time has distinguished himself by his kindness and liberality in frequently entertaining the men, women, and children of the troops under his command.

THE last mail brings word of the death, in England, on the 17th of last month, of Colonel Robert Waller, about the last survivor of the Cabul prisoners. His Indian service began in the year 1827, so that he was already a soldier of some standing when the Afghan war began. He was the only man of his troop who escaped the disasters of the retreat from Cabul, and this good fortune only befel him through what seemed at first the bad fortune of being made prisoner.

WE hear from home that Mr. Archibald Forbes has quarrelled with the *Daily News*, on the ground that his letters from the seat of war were mutilated before publication, and has liberated his soul in the *Nineteenth Century*, in an article from which we make some extracts elsewhere.

IT is rather curious (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says) that, though recruiting is said to be going on so well, the Household troops should experience so much difficulty in filling up their ranks. The Life Guards, formerly, would not accept any recruit under six feet, and neither Roman Catholics nor Irishmen were admitted into the corps. Now they have lowered their minimum standard to 5 ft. 10 in. and 36 in. round the chest, and are as ready to accept Irishmen and Roman Catholics as any other recruits. The Scots Guards also accept Irishmen, which is quite an innovation.

THE interim report from Mysore, dated Nov. 10, states, that "the weather has continued fair, with occasional showers. Fever prevalent in parts, but public health generally good."

IT is stated that Mr. Eduljee Bapoojee, the defendant in the late famous Parsee case at the Bangalore Police Court, who was charged with cheating in a lottery he there set up, has filed a civil suit in *forma pauperis*, in the Judicial Assistant's Court, against the complainants in that case, for Rs. 1,000.

A WELL-KNOWN RAJA in the rajshahi district has been convicted of robbery under circumstances of special aggravation, and sentenced by Mr. T. F. Bignold, Judge of Rajshahi, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50,000. The sum of Rs. 42,000 out of the fine has been given as compensation to the victims of the outrage, the remainder going to the Government exchequer.

AN application was lately made to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to sanction a lottery for the benefit of the building fund of the Mahomedan College at Aligarh, to which His Honour has replied that, in consequence of the late resolution of the Government of India, he was compelled to refuse the permission asked for. He further adds, "the intention of the Legislature being, presumably, to discourage the gambling spirit, it appears to His Honour immaterial whether the lottery be held for a race meeting, a college or a church." There appears to be a spice of satire in this last sentence.

A LETTER from Suez states that on the 17th of September there was a battle lasting 30 hours near Black Mountain between King John of Abyssinia and the insurgents under Prince Menelek. The latter were completely defeated, losing 23,000 killed and wounded, and 10,000 prisoners. The King, who headed his troops during the engagement, was slightly wounded, his loss being 9,000 men. It is asserted by some that Menelek was killed; by others, that he fled with 7,000 men to a height.

THE German Imperial Health Office has published an announcement stating that many blue, rose coloured, and grey printed cotton goods strongly impregnated with arsenic have latterly made their appearance in trade. Investigations in the laboratory of the Health Office have demonstrated that the arsenic present is not due to the colours themselves, but to the materials employed as mordants, and in the finishing of the goods. According to a recipe in the possession of the Office, the mordants used for these particular blue, rose, and grey printed goods contain arsenic acid in the proportion of one-sixth. As such goods cannot be other than injurious to the health of the wearer, the Office warns all dyers and printers against the use of such finishing materials, and directs attention to the fact that harmless mordants and finishing compounds exist which are technically as useful in the dyeing and printing industries as the materials condemned.

THE *Agence Russe* of St. Petersburg calls attention to some observations made by the *Golos* with regard to a recent article in the *Times*, pointing out that the Russian successes in Turkey did not threaten British interests. The *Golos*, in commenting upon this statement, declared that the *Times* might have gone further and affirmed that Russia never even entertained the idea of injuring British interests either in Turkey or Central Asia. The *Agence Russe* adds thereto the following remark:—"The British Government are now perfectly aware of the truth of this, and it would be desirable that public opinion in England should also be convinced of the fact."

A NUMBER of unusually strong and large pontoons are being manufactured in St. Petersburg, to be employed in the construction of the floating bridge across the Danube—a structure which will have to be maintained intact in the face of very adverse conditions if the Russian forces now in Bulgaria are really to winter on the right bank of the river. The pontoons are being made of thick wrought iron and are cylindrical in shape; each one is 18 feet long and 4 feet in diameter. Each pier of the proposed bridge is to consist of four of these pontoons; two of these latter being in the first place joined together, and to end, so as to form a single hollow iron cylinder, 36ft. in length and 4 ft. in diameter, and two of these cylinders being then firmly attached together side by side. The piers will be secured in position by anchors laid out above and below the bridge, and each pontoon will be fitted with a stout and strong fender, to prevent its being injured by floating ice. The roadway over the bridge is to be 18 ft. wide in the clear so as to allow waggons, guns, &c., to pass one another. Several of the half pontoons, which are being made by a private firm, are already finished, and by the terms of the contract all are to be completed and handed over to the Government by the 1st of November. By the 1st of December it is expected that all the ironwork will have been conveyed to the Danube from St. Petersburg and all the woodwork from Kiew, where the latter is being prepared, and the actual construction of the bridge will then be proceeded with forthwith.

THE *Daily News* says:—"The Uchatius gun scandal at Vienna has terminated in the committal to prison for two years of the three principals concerned therein. The charge made against the men was, that they conspired to sell the secret of the Uchatius invention to a foreign Government, and no doubt the punishment awarded would have been much more severe had their purpose not been frustrated at the outset. That there is a secret connected with the manufacture of the Uchatius cannon is beyond a doubt, and that the Austrians have a perfect right to keep to themselves what is theirs is equally manifest. General von Uchatius has produced a gun which is as durable, apparently as the steel weapons of Herr Krupp, and which is, moreover, as accurate and efficient as those well-known arms; yet the new Austrian field-piece costs but thirty-five pounds sterling, whereas that of the Prussian artillery comes to upwards of a hundred. No wonder the Austrian Government is jealous of its secret, and means to keep it if it can. Some say that Uchatius uses phosphorus in his melting pots to ensure a better blending of the copper and tin; but if he does so the former is certainly burnt away in the process, for chemical analysis, we are told, fails to give evidence of the presence of phosphorus. It is certain, however, that Uchatius possesses the secret of making solid bronze guns hard enough to withstand rifled projectiles, and he has a right to keep this knowledge to himself if he can."

THE *Times'* correspondent, lately with the Turks in Armenia, gives the following account of the positions near Erzeroum and the defences of that city:—From Kuprikoi the Bayazid and Igdyr road, crossing the Araxes, passes through the Deli Baba Pass by Zedikan, across the Alashgird Plain, through Kara-Kilissa, Utch Kilissa, and Bijadin. The strongest position on this route is on the heights above Zedikan, from which Tergukassoff made his victorious advance on the 16th of June. The Delibaba position, to a casual observer, appears strong; but there are so many mountain roads by which it can be turned that it would require a very large force to defend it and to cover these approaches. Kuprikui, at the junction of these roads, is a position that was selected for defence by Sir Fenwick Williams in 1855. The remains of the earthworks thrown up under his directions are still extant and form the groundwork of the defences executed by Mukhtar Pasha. Owing to the increased range of rifled arms, the value of Kuprikui is much lessened. It commands the road to the north east, from the hills over which the road from Zewin runs. The defence of the bridge is certainly superfluous, as the Araxes is fordable everywhere to the west of the village, and in many places below it. The road from Erzeroum to Kuprikui, six miles from the former city, passes over a range of mountains some 2,000 feet higher than the plain below. The crest of this range is called the Devi Boyun, or Camel's Neck. This, also, was selected as a defensive position by Sir F. Williams. Since July, Hassan Pasha, the new Governor, and Faizi Pasha (Kohlmann) have spent much time and labour in carrying out works to cover the crest, which now has an excellent gun road, wherever in its spring it was a mere track. The intrenchments and detached earthworks form a very formidable obstacle here, and, were they properly manned, ought to defy a front attack. A few Krupp guns are in position; but the garrison, in consequence of Mukhtar ordering every available man to be sent out to the front, consists of a few hundred elderly men of the last reserve. Turning to the roads from Erzeroum to Pennek, they are three in number. They diverge to the north of the Giurji Boghaz, and for this reason the mouth of the pass has been fortified; a few field works have been thrown up, but as they are commanded on all sides by hills within musket range, they are not considered any very formidable bar to a column following this route. Of these three roads the right passes through Bar, Id, Narriman, and Olti; the centre goes by Lisgaf, Narriman, and Olti, while the left track crosses the Sevri Dagh, again meeting the others near Olti. Erzeroum is not a very formidable fortress; had the Russians been strong enough to push on in June the place would have fallen an easy prey to them; but now, under the able direction of General Kohlmann, the *enceinte* which is on Vauban's principle, has been repaired, parapets considerably strengthened, expense magazines placed under the ramparts, the detached forts have been fully provisioned, arrangements made to insure an adequate supply of water, and last, but not least, more than 100 Krupp guns, varying from 15 to 20 centimetres, mounted on the walls. The city, however, is very unhealthy, typhus having been rife all the summer, and, moreover, it is very inadequately provisioned, as far as the civilian element is concerned, all stores having been seized by Government for the use of the troops.

A GREAT discovery has been made according to the *Zemar and Bassiret*, a Turkish newspaper. Mr. Gladstone is of Bulgarian descent. His father was a pig dealer in the vilayet of Kustendje. Young Gladstone ran away at the age of sixteen to Servia, and was then, with another pig dealer, sent to London to sell pigs. He stole the proceeds, changed his name from Trozadin to Gladstone, and became a British subject. Fortune favoured him till he became Prime Minister. Gladstone has no virtues. Gold is his god. The Ottoman Government offered him five thousand pounds to put their finances in order, but subsequently withdrew the offer, and his vexation at this, combined with his bad Bulgarian nature, caused his opposition to the Turks. The surname Gladstone means lust for gold, and was given to him on account of his failings in that respect!!

THE *World*:—When the Queen was sojourning on the shores of Loch Maree she commissioned a young artist of Inverness, Mr. John Park, to execute for her several pictures—some in water-colours, some in oil-colours—of points in the beautiful scenery of western Ross, which had most warmly kindled Her Majesty's admiration. Mr. Park, although he has not yet made any show at Burlington House, has exhibited with credit in the Royal Scottish Academy Exhibitions, and is full of promise as a landscape-painter. He comes of a stock at once artistic and literary. His father was the well-remembered Glasgow sculptor Patrick Park; his maternal grandfather—happily yet alive, in the fullness of years and well-earned literary repute—is Dr. Carruthers of Inverness, the biographer of Pope, and the editor of the most scholarly weekly newspaper of the three kingdoms.

Vanity Fair:—Within a radius of little more than five miles the county of Surrey contains all the localities in which the British officer's career is spent from its beginning to its end. There is Wellington College, where the time of the boy-aspirant is divided between cricket and cramming; then comes Sandhurst, where careful culture coaxes the young plants to put forth tender buds for the final examination; the full blown sub lieutenant blooms at Aldershot, within a stone's throw; when tired of regimental life, mess dinners, and slow promotion, he submits to a severe course of training at the Staff College; but soured by being constantly passed over in favour of men who have learned less but have more friends, and exhausted by over-study, his brain gives way. Fortunately Broadmoor Asylum is handy, and he leaves it only to lay his bones in Woking Cemetery.

THE CONCERT FOR THE ROONAN FUND.

WE publish in another column the programme of music for the above Concert, which will take place in the Town Hall to-morrow night. The selections are of an especially attractive character, as will be seen by a glance at the programme. We wish it were permissible, on such an occasion as this—when the object is of a specially laudable character—to announce the names of those amateurs who have granted their services. We are not likely, however, to incur any censure in stating that the lady (contralto) who—it cannot be forgotten—sung Gounod's "Nazareth" a few months since in the Town Hall, will again render that immortal inspiration to-morrow night. Further, we are gratified to announce that another favourite amateur (treble), who has just returned to Bombay, has graciously consented to give her services on this occasion. Madame Tasca is to be] congratulated one securing such exceptional talent for her Concert.

THE CHORAL FESTIVAL TO-DAY.

THE fifth annual celebration of this Festival takes place to-day in St. Thomas' Cathedral, with full choral service, to begin at 6 p.m. The anthem will be Handel's "And the glory of the Lord" (*Messiah*); and the music of the canticles, Dr. Clarke Whitfeld's—an admirable selection. The chorus is one of the many illustrations of Handel's marvellous power in adapting the simplest of themes to the production of the grandest effects; and the two "Services" are as beautiful in melody as they are charming for the fugal imitation which so freely enters into their construction. We hope they will be rendered to advantage, as they are fine specimens of the free Cathedral style of composition. The several choirs that will take part in the service have been well trained, and we have reason to believe that full justice will be done on this occasion to the high class music mentioned above. The Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, M. A., will preach the sermon, and the offertory collection has always been for the Choir endowment fund. We would advise all who purpose being present to provide themselves with book is of the words and music, which may be had of Messrs. Kemp and Co., and at the S. P. C. K. Depository, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 5-30 p. m.:

Quadrille	Soldaten	Faulwetter.
Overture	Prometheus	Beethoven.
Valse	Manolo	Waldteufel.
Selection	Ernani	Verdi.
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach.
Galop	Aut flugeln der Liebe	Meyder.

THE THEFT OF SILVER AT THE MINT.—Babajee Balla, Razoo Pandoo, and Gopinath Govind, the first two prisoners employed in H. M.'s Mint, and the latter a goldsmith, were all three convicted yesterday, by Mr. Nana Morojee, Nos. 1 and 2 of stealing 348 tolas of silver valued at Rs. 340, the property of H. M.'s Mint, and No. 3 with dishonestly receiving the said property and voluntarily disposing of the same, knowing it to have been stolen. Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 3 to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A GULLIBLE HINDOO.—A man, named Waljee Damjee, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained warrants of arrest against Megbjee Palls, one Hurroor, and Hajee Abdoola, charging them with cheating in respect of a currency note for Rs. 500. The accused parties, it appears, obtained the said note from complainant on the pretence that they were able to strike off a duplicate of it by means of some chemical process, but they subsequently returned and stated that the note had been destroyed in consequence of the chemical ingredient employed having been too strong for the purpose required.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of Hormusjee Sorabjee, 18 years of age, who on the evening previous had voluntarily partaken of a quantity of arsenic, from the effects of which he expired yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At a regular sitting of the court yesterday, before the Honble Mr. Justice Bayley, several petitioners were examined touching their names and liabilities being as follows:—Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Chandawa, a deputy station master, Rs. 996. Kesrichund Lulloobhoy, a broker, Rs. 2,352. Ebramjee Rajbhoy and another, dealers in brassware, Rs. 3,061. Cursetjee Framjee Pastakia and Burjoorjee Framjee Pastakia, workers in cane, &c., 1,084. Nilchund Narsey, a clerk, Rs. 1,322. Ramjee Hurry, a grocer, Rs. 656. Cursetjee Byramjee Pesikska, a clerk, Rs. 2,451. Fazul Goolam Hoosein, a petty merchant, Rs. 3,618. Samla Poonja, a tile turner, Rs. 1,094. L.J.A. deSilva, an English writer, Rs. 3,004. Damodhur Babuljee Kirkey, unemployed, Rs. 1,092. Tookaram Balba, a milk man, Rs. 3,327; and Aspeniarjee Rustomjee Dustoor, a contractor. Jamsetjee Jewanjee Kapadia obtained a rule absolute for a final discharge as a trader.

EVADING THE STAMP DUTY.—A Hindoo merchant, named Cummulsey Premjee, also a justice of the peace, appeared yesterday before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, to answer a charge of passing a promissory note to Tarachund Doongra insufficiently stamped, contrary to section 29 of Act 18 of 1869. Mr. Cleveland, the acting public prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lynch, solicitor, for the defence. The case for the prosecution was, briefly, that the first prisoner, in connection with two other men named Gallachund and Iswurdas, induced the prosecutor, partner in the firm of Futtehbhoy Amichund and Co., consignment merchants, to advance them Rs. 4,500 on 76 bales of cotton, which they alleged to be worth about Rs. 8,000. They showed him an excellent sample of cotton, and the first prisoner said he had seen the whole 76 bales pressed up-country, and they were all of as good as or even better quality than the sample produced. On their representation the prosecutor advanced the Rs. 4,500, but it afterwards transpired that the 76 bales were only cotton droppings, or sweepings, which the first prisoner and his accomplice had bought from a man named Doongersey for Rs. 1,558. When the transaction took place, the cotton had been shipped to Hongkong, and the prisoner handed to prosecutor the shipping-notes. The second prisoner, who is the son of the first prisoner, was connected with the fraud by evidence that he received some of the money, had signed the shipping note as a partner in the firm Doongersey, the man who sold the cotton to the prisoners saw it marked D. M, and shipped for China in the s.s. Teheran, and that was the description of the cotton given in the bill of lading deposited by the first prisoner with the prosecutor. Evidence was given for the prosecution at great length. Mr. Gill addressed the jury on behalf of the defence and called a few witnesses as to character. The jury found the first prisoner guilty, and the second not guilty. The second prisoner was accordingly discharged, while the first was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The Court adjourned after 5 o'clock until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

(MR. W. G. PEDDER'S EVIDENCE CONTINUED.)

By the President—By chemical agents? A—I do not think so. I want to be understood. What I mean is this. Supposing you consider it necessary, on sanitary grounds, to defecate the sewage, that will cost you so much, and against the cost of the process you may set off something which you may get for the effluent water. But, I would do it as a matter of mercantile speculation. I would not do it unless forced to it. Q—Then it comes to this. As you cannot dispose of this sewage at a profit, or, in other words, without incurring a loss to the city or the Corporation, would it be better to pour the sewage into the sea under the conditions I mentioned to you? A—Yes, I think so. I would first throw the raw sewage into the sea, and if it were found a nuisance, say after a year's trial, I would then adopt the defecating process. Q—Or do you think you might carry the extension out to the north, as proposed by Col. Tulloch? A—I am opposed to that, for several reasons. Q—Will you kindly mention them? A—Well, I think when you got the sewage to the back of Sion, which is where Major Tulloch proposed to take it, you would be quite as much embarrassed how to deal with it as in any other part of the island of Bombay, and for reasons I explained once, I think, to the Town Council. The fact is, there is no land available for irrigation by means of raw sewage there at all. The land is a salt mud flat, with the exception of a very small extent reclaimed by town sweepings near Coorla. I am quite sure that is not a good soil to defecate the sewage by any process of filtration; and I am sure the result of pouring it on the flats would be that you would have merely a lake of filthy, stinking sewage. Q—Which, in your opinion, would be worse than the original salt marsh? A—Which would be worse than the original salt marsh. I ought to say that Major Tulloch did not intend to put the sewage on the salt marsh; I believe he intended to reclaim a certain number of acres for the purpose. But that, as you know, is a very expensive business; and from the description of the soil necessary for the purpose, which I have arrived at from inquiries at home, I do not think reclaimed ground would be at all suitable. Q—And there would be no means, by chemical agents, of so defecating the sewage as to make it of use and at the same time a profit to the Municipality. There would be about only two processes left open—the intermittent downward filtration, and irrigation. Now, as regards the intermittent downward filtration, do you think there is any land in or about Bombay applicable to such a process? A—I do not think so; say certainly not, as far as I am able to say. Q—Then as regards irrigation; you mentioned just now under what circumstances it might be used; do you think the sewage might be utilised for the purpose of irrigating the soil here, and with some profit? Mr. Pedder—Do you refer to the effluent water after the sewage has been defecated, or the sewage in its raw state? The President—In its raw state. Mr. Pedder—I think decidedly not. There is no place near Bombay where I should be inclined to put raw sewage on the land. Effluent water, as I have said, I would use freely.

By the President—The storm water you propose shall be removed by gravitation? A—Certainly. Q—You are aware of Mr. Walton's scheme for carrying off the storm waters? A—Yes. Q—Do you think that any sub-soil drainage would be absolutely necessary, in addition to the measures he proposes? A—I do not doubt that it would be advantageous to sub-soil drain the city everywhere. The question is whether the advantage would be adequate to the expense. Q—But, remembering the levels of the town, do you think there would be much advantage in sub-soil drainage here, except in certain localities—taking some of the low-lying neighbourhoods, such as Khetwady and certain streets mentioned in Mr. Walton's report? A—Supposing you could everywhere construct sub-soil drains at a depth of 10ft, 12ft, or 14ft., I am inclined to think it would certainly be an advantage. I think it was shown some time ago, in a discussion raised by Dr. Cook in the Town Council, that there is no doubt the sub-soil water lies very near the surface for a portion of the year in a great many parts of the town, and is the cause of a great deal of fever and ill-health. Q—Then, you do not think the plan proposed by Mr. Walton would be sufficient, but that there would be required some sub-soil drainage in addition. A—Mr. Walton's scheme is scarcely a sub-soil drainage scheme. He proposes to carry the storm waters off as quickly as possible, to prevent their getting into the soil. The city is now considerably drained by sewers of the open kind, which, I imagine, so far as they extend and to the depth to which they reach, which is very frequently considerable, would act as a very efficient system of sub-soil drainage. I doubt whether you would gain anything by putting in fresh drains where drains already exist, unless you laid them a great deal deeper. Q—Mr. Walton says his system of surface drainage, with the outlet at Love Grove, would prevent, even under extraordinary conditions, any floods taking place in the town. The flats might be flooded in the case of a high tide and the wind setting into the bay of the outlet, but the town would not be flooded. Is that so? A—I believe so. The opinion is based on the calculations of Major Tulloch, and I believe they are correct. But I ought to say, with regard to that, that I believe all the work at present being done is the widening of the sluices at Love Grove. It is proposed eventually—and I hope it will be done—to widen the sluices also at Worlee and at Dharavee, besides widening the water-ways which lead to those sluices and making an entirely new discharge, to catch the drainage which comes from Cumballa and Malabar Hills into Back Bay, which I look at as of very great consequence.

By Mr. Hart—Do you think in the present defective state of the water supply, or after the improved water scheme is carried out, there will be sufficient water to admit of introducing the water-closet system proposed by Mr. Walton into Bombay? A—Yes, I think so, provided you can have a check to some extent. I believe the ordinary estimate is that a water-closet ought to be supplied with a gallon to a gallon and-a-half a head, and I think that could be done with the new supply from Toolsee. Q—I suppose you know of no experiments with regard to the amount of water used now by the natives for ablutionary purposes? A—I think about a *lota* full, which is supposed to be something less than a pint, I fancy. Q—Mr. Walton purposes to flush these house-connection arrangements. Do you know where the water for washing is going to be supplied, and whence? A—I do not know that his scheme has been elaborated for house-connections with a view to anything like the water-closet system; but as I understand the proposal, it is to have a tap and hose to supply water to be thrown by hand, and not to have it discharged by a mechanical process into the closet itself. Q—Do you think the drainage of Colaba is a pressing and necessary question? A—I certainly think Colaba wants draining very much; but I would drain it by itself. Q—By itself, or in connection with the Fort drainage? A—I say by itself, purely by itself and by gravitation towards the point, near the old lighthouse. The population, if I remember right, is only about 16,000 or 17,000, and there would be no objection to draining the sewage of so small a population to that point. It would, at any rate, be a great deal better than the present system, which discharges on to the rocks. I think Mr. Walton got out a system for the drainage of Lower Colaba, which was to cost something like Rs. 35,000. Q—That was purely for military purposes, I think? A—Yes, Mr. Walton and Major Merewether got it out at the request of the General. There are, at present, a number of bungalows south of the church, and I should imagine that for something like a similar sum the remainder of Colaba could be added. I object to its being drained to Love Grove. As far as I understand the subject, I would drain neither Colaba nor the Fort to Love Grove, certainly not Colaba. Major Tulloch never proposed to drain Colaba to Love Grove. If you have a drain four or five miles long, with a fall of so much per mile, when you get to the city your drains there have to be commenced at a much lower level, and you will have considerably less slope. Q—Do you think it would be advisable to connect the Fort drainage with the system of drainage towards Worlee? A—It would be advantageous to cut off all discharge into the harbour; but on the other hand the distance between the Fort and the Esplanade—it was proposed, I think, to take the sewer from the neighbourhood of the Mint outfall and bring it to the Money School, something like a mile and-a-half, with a slope of 3ft. 9in. or 4ft. per mile, and the consequence of that would be, I think, that you would have to begin the sewers at the Money School something like 4ft. lower than you otherwise would, and you would be taking them through the city. On the other hand, you get the whole of the Fort by gravitation into the harbour, which, of course, would be cheaper. Q—That is done at present? A—Yes, as far as the north-west part is concerned, but completely, but as far as the south-west part is concerned, very incompletely. Q—That was referred to in the evidence before the last Commission, I believe, as being stopped by the Municipal Commissioner? A—Not in my time; but I should imagine it was stopped for want of funds. I believe the chief defect in the sewers in the northern half of the Fort, which take both storm water and sewage, I think, are very good: I have heard no complaints about them. Q—During the time you were in charge you have no doubt observed the solids fall from the Fort into the harbour? A—At that time, I may say I heard no complaints at all. I spoke to Col. Ballard and he said not, but Col. White has told me since that there have been complaints, which may occur from the foul state of the foreshore at low tide. We have just connected the whole of the southern part of the Fort with the sewer down Marine Street. The northern part is properly sewered by sewers which bring the sewage very quickly to the outfall and before it assumes a decomposed condition, but the old sewers in the southern part are in an exceedingly bad state, and act to a great extent like elongated cesspools, and the connection of these with the Marine Street sewer will, I dare say, make a difference in the state of the outfall. Q—The outfall is 4ft. or 5ft. be low high water mark, I think. If it were carried into the water below low water mark, do you think the nuisance would be lessened? A—I think there would be no nuisance whatever. I am of opinion that such an outfall should always be below low water mark, and that the sewers should be ventilated properly. Q—You mentioned that an experiment had been tried with regard to Scott's process, do you recollect at all the quantities of sewage added to that process? A—Only small quantities. I do not recollect what the exact quantities were, but I know they were small quantities. I think Mr. Walton has probably a record of the experiments. They were carried on for some time. Q—I suppose you do not know the exact quantity of solids to the gallon in the sewage that was experimented on? A—I do not remember, I cannot say from memory. Q—Did you try to burn the residue? A—Yes, we tried to burn the sludge. And it would not burn? A—It would not burn without the addition of a very large quantity of fuel. Q—But under Scott's process it is said it will act as fuel? A—Yes, but we did not find it so. Q—And will burn its own cement even? A—But we did not find it so. Q—Do you think the experiments were carried out exactly according to Scott's specifications? A—We did it as well as we could, and we wrote to Scott's agents in England to give us particulars. Q—You cannot give any probable reason for the failure? A—Well, we had a small defecating tank of a circular vessel about 12ft. or 14ft. in diameter and 3ft. or 4ft. deep, and we put the sewage in this settling tank with the addition of milk of lime and different other ingredients, varying the time when we put in the effluent water off and dried the sludge, the sludge appeared to be very much more like gutter earth than anything else. There was nothing in it that would burn at all. We attempted to make it burn by adding dry sweepings and grass, &c., and by the addition of a good deal of this, we got it to burn. It would certainly not burn by itself, nor anything near it. Q—And was there no smell? A—While it was being burned, it was not very offensive; it was more like a lime-kiln than anything else. Before burning, had the sludge any bad smell? A—No, in fact it was more like earth than anything else; you could handle it without its being particularly offensive. Q—When the milk of lime was added, did the precipitate appear to be of such a consistency that it would be unlikely to travel along a sewer?

Mr. Pedder—I do not quite understand.

By Mr. Hart—Suppose that milk of lime was introduced at the upper end of a sewer, would the precipitate be unlikely to travel along the sewer? A—I should think it would. From what I remember of it, it settled in the shape of a thickish mud at the bottom, which, when the effluent water was run off, became a sort of earth. Q—You spoke of getting two crops off the land; do you think that would be possible without special manuring? A—I should think so, decidedly. Almost everywhere you get two or even three crops off land where there is plenty of water and manure, and the effluent water is supposed to have some manuring qualities.

By the President—What is the number of crops got off land irrigated with ordinary water? A—In three years you get five crops of sugarcane rice, and wheat. That, of course, requires good manuring.

By Mr. Hart—You think that the revenue you spoke of would be fully realised? A—It is such a very difficult thing to give an opinion about irrigation questions that I should be sorry to say for certain; but to judge from the eagerness of the people to get water here, I should say they would take any amount you could give them. Q—In the case of the dry crops you speak of the fields would be sufficiently high to drain the crops themselves? A—Yes.

By the President—For four months of the year, in the rains, what would you propose to do with the effluent water? A—For four months in the year, I am quite sure you could do nothing with it, under any circumstances, but pour it into the sea. Q—Are there any objections to the outfall at Colaba? A—I myself should be of opinion that there are no objections to the outfall at Colaba; but, as the Commission will doubtless be aware, there was a long discussion as to what would become of the sewage in case the whole of the island was drained to Colaba Point, and it was held that the sewage would be washed backward and forward in the harbour. It is possible that that may be the case, but I should say if it was discharged at a sufficient depth and at a sufficient distance out at sea, the probability is you would never hear of it again. The set of the current, I think, is supposed to be towards Caranja.

By Mr. Hart—On which side would you propose to discharge it, on the sea side or on the harbour side? A—I think it was to be below the old European cemetery; it was to be taken out below low-water there. Q—On the harbour side? A—Well, almost due south, but on the harbour side if anything. That was only a 9-inches pipe, I think. Q—You think it would be better to discharge it on that side than among the rocks on the other side? A—Yes, certainly, there is a quantity of flat rock on the one side and deep water on the other.

By Mr. Bell—Then, as regards Malabar Hill. Do you propose to deal separately with it, as well as Colaba? A—Undoubtedly. Q—You think it would be the better plan to have an independent outfall? A—Malabar Hill is so very easily drained by gravitation, and there is so very small a population that I would propose to drain it to three separate and independent outfalls. Mr. Bratham got out a scheme with three outfalls, which would cost, I think, about Rs. 85,000. Q—You think that would be preferable to carrying it to Worlee? A—Yes, as a question of expense; it would be very expensive to take it to Worlee.

By the President—Do you mean as to sewage or storm water? A—Sewage. Q—And where would you have your outfall? A—Out at Malabar Point. Q—That would bring you into Back Bay? A—No, I would have it on the sea side of the point. Mr. Bratham's scheme had three outlets, all brought to low water mark.

By Mr. Bell—Supposing it were determined to carry the sewage of the Fort to Worlee, do not you think it would be well to start the level at such a depth as would permit of Colaba being drained by the same system later on? A—That is an engineering question, but I should think not. Q—Can you give us any information as to the flushing of the drains in Sonapore?

Mr. Pedder—The sewers, or the house-connections.

Mr. Bell—The sewers.

Mr. Pedder—There is a sewer which falls into the sea almost where the old reclamation broke off, just below the station. That sewer has been always very much complained of, and the principal reason is that it is exposed at tide rises and forces the gases back to a very considerable distance, and they escape into the street and cause a very considerable stink. This is a sewer quite get-at-able, and the Health Department has always paid particular care to keep it clean. That is all that has been done that I am aware of. Q—Has there been much difficulty in keeping it clean? A—Yes, the sludge has to be constantly cleaned out. Q—By flushing? A—By removing the deposit from the drain, I believe. Of course, it gets flushed in the rains. I do not recollect that we have flushed it. Q—Then, as to Camatesporas, are those well-constructed drains? A—Yes, they are brick-built sewers to a great extent. Q—Do you think they account for the higher death-rate as compared with the rate previous to their construction? A—I should think not. Q—Can you account (for it in any other way? A—Camatesporas is a very poor, low-lying, and badly drained quarter generally. I am not surprised at all that the death-rate there is high. It is the home of very poor people, who live in a very poor kind of way. Q—If there was no drainage at all, would there be a much

the present moment, we surely find a sphere of princely activity and observation to which no exception can be taken. Admonished to avoid home politics, as risky ground for a future constitutional Sovereign, his Royal Highness may well be encouraged to devote himself, within certain limits, to the politics of foreign nations. The opportunities which the Prince of Wales enjoys in this direction are greater than can fall to the lot of any other Englishman, and it is gratifying to know that his Royal Highness has both the wish and the ability to profit by them. A great traveller, he knows capitals and the society of capitals, as well as courts and the *entourage* of courts. With a rare power of memory, he has accumulated an immense store of facts relative to the men who are foremost in the rank of the makers of history. Even those who are not unacquainted with his resources on this head are frequently astonished at the relevancy and the circumstantial fulness with which, in conversation, he corrects misstatements on the subject of a foreign general's career or the personal history of a continental politician. It is literally true that if, on certain matters, some of the knowledge which is in the possession of his Royal Highness were in the hands of the Foreign Office, and were to be introduced into the deliberations of the Cabinet, we might regard the European imbroglio, which is absolutely certain to succeed the Turko-Russian war, with much more equanimity than is now possible. There is every reason to believe that English diplomacy is now taking no efforts whatever to secure the alliances without which, when the present contest is over, her path must be full of snares and pitfalls. The Prince of Wales has knowledge on these matters which the responsible Ministers of the Crown have not, and by which they would do well to profit. It is likely enough that in some cases his Royal Highness's estimate of affairs may be coloured by personal prejudice, and his animosity to Germany and the Germans at least admits of a partial explanation. But to say this is merely to suggest that the Prince of Wales is unequal to those influences from which humanity cannot escape, and it is the business of the statesmen and diplomatists who serve their Sovereign to make proper allowance for these. The qualifications possessed by the Prince of Wales for the business of foreign politics are no secret to many; the interest taken by his Royal Highness in them is patent to all. The former may be so exercised, and the latter so directed, that the greatest benefit to the English nation may accrue. A career for the Heir Apparent is not a thing easily to be found, and here is a career of which it is impossible to deny the utility or the patriotism.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other nails.

DOG WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTH SHIRE ENGLAND.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F. 3 Quality; PERCUSSION CAPS,

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH & FELT GUN WADDING,

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns,

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find ease and ultimately a cure, as is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medica Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sediment of a sensitive constitution."—*St. Mary's.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label, have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA,

WHITMORE'S,

STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,

Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co, Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

Now Ready.

THE INDIAN

RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR

NOVEMBER 1877.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

Indian Postage ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Bradham & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhoosawal .....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)..Ceylon Observer," Office.
Deolalee.....Curseljee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore .....Kellner & Co.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co.; Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8, Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund.....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad .....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ..Gunsetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,

AND

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,20,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

ombay, 10th April1875.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,

THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,

PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guaranteed of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

ARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUNDER.

MOUNT MARY'S LODGE.

MRS. COSSERAT begs to announce that she has OPENED a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, pleasantly situated, facing the sea at Bandora. Accommodation can be had at most reasonable rates, per month or day.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, best electro-plated 3, 7, 4, and 12 light hanging argand lustres, 5 and 12 light glass stem chandeliers, wall brackets with shades, wall argand lamps, very handsome assorted coloured and gilt vase lamps, real China flower and sugar jars, very handsome gilt console tables with pier glasses, gilt ball lanterns, large size Brussel's carpets, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Robert Cocks & Co., oil paintings and pictures, &c., &c., in Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Building.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Apollo Street, Fort, the very valuable household furniture of a deceased Parsee Gentleman, the same comprises China drawing room chairs and Settee full back sofa and conversation couches, best electroplated 3, 7, 5, and 12 light hanging argand lustr s, 5 and 12 light chandeliers, a pair of large size gilt console tables with marble tops and glasses attached and pier glasses, wall brackets with Bohemian glass shades, wall argand lamps, real China and parian flower and sugar jars on carved stands, large size oval mirrors in gilt frames, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Robert Cocks & Co., superior oil paintings, pictures and engravings, cornelean color, ruby, gold hanging argand lustres, large size drawing room Brussel's carpets, gilt ball lanterns, eight day clock with figure, bird cage, bronze hanging lamps, hall lustres, gentleman's saddle with bridle, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF BRASSWIRE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Cassum Abdool Rahmon:—

21,000 lbs. Brass Wire, No. 8 to No. 30.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK LOGS.

THIS DAY, TUHRSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction, in the Kasears Basin.

200 superior first class Moulmein teak logs, ex s. s. James. And 100 second class Rangoon teak logs, ex Adrian, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of buyers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a cottage pianoforte by Moore & Moore, &c., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Fort.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 P M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of their rooms Nos. 2 and 3 Marine Street, Fort, the valuable household furniture, glass, &c., the property of S. J Harrison, Esq. the same comprises rich star cut glass ware, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated tea and coffee service, cruet, liquor, and pickle frames, spoons and forks, egg frame, bread baskets, waiters, hotwater curry dishes, table and piano candlesticks, epergne and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as dining-room, drawing-room, card, side, pier, washing, and dressing tables, conversation couches, and tete-a-tete, drawing-room, easy, low, arm, and wicker arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, screens, almyra, teapoys, Brussel's carpets, a walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Moore and Moore, green painted iron bedstead, cupboard wardrobe, teakwood and camphorwood chest of drawers, 3 light hanging argand lustre, table ornamente, flower vases, bath room furniture, &c.

Now on view.

McEWAN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an Invoice of this excellent ale now well known beer just received per s. s. Italy, consisting of

105 Casks each 4 Doz Quart.
45 " " Pints.

in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchaser.

AUCTION SALE of neat and handsome household Furniture Plated Glass and Porcelain wares a Double Barrelled Gun, Sinco Harmonium, &c., at Chinchpogly Hill.

On THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Chinchpogly Hill the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Messrs. W. Peatts and H. Murford.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, Best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a Handsome strong built Landau, a Powerful Feabitten Arab Horse, &c., at No. 149, Middle Colaba.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on a date to be hereafter fixed at No. 149, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Landau, horse, &c., the property of Messrs. R. F. Young, leaving Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the term, opposite their rooms, a large collection of valuable books of all kinds, more or less damaged by fire and water, saved from the late fire at Messrs. Thacker & Co.

Catalogues are published and the books are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a Square Piano by Schroder (in excellent order), an English-built Sociable, nearly new, Wheler Cover, a good Office Shigram, a Powerful Bay Arab Horse, a set of single Harness (complete), a large collection of choice and rare Plants, &c., &c., at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, piano, carriages horses, plants, &c., &c., the property of Captain C. Christian.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Elkington's best Platedware, Rich Glass and Porcelainwares, a Handsome Open Carriage, built nearly new, a good pair of Grey Arab Galloways, aged about 6 and 8 years (one goes in single harness and has carried a lady), a good Office Shigram and a powerful Pony, very good for Saddle, sets of Single and Double Harness, Plants, &c., at No. 87, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of T. H. Moore, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1877.

SUDANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co

COME AND SEE.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.

A splendid and rare opportunity of securing choice and really hand made Oil Paintings and Oleograph in Fancy Gilt Frames by the best Artist of the day.

To be sold without reserve.

ON SATURDAY 24th pro. at 1 p.m. their Auction Room in Forbes Street No 12 by close account of the consigned Messrs. S. Shricrishnajee & Co. have received instruction from the Consigness Agent at Bombay.

Subjects are

Watering Through, Madonna Della Sedia, Contemplation on the Danube, Peter Wheat's Morning, Christmas Eve Interrupted Duet, College by River Side, Egyptian Girl, Guardian Angels, Highland Cattle, Fisherman's Family Bagatelle, English Coast, Innocence, Stag at Bay, Pinck, Waterfall in the Valley, Hadie Catching Cold, Off Scarboro, Hastings, Oil Sketches, Winter Summer, Taste on the s y, a Glap of the Best Moonlight, Fancy Pictures, After Business Hours, Success Amuses, Shoepford Boy and Girl, Loves Reneria Sunset, A Present for Grandfather, First Cigar Winter in the Netherland, Highland of Scotland, Winter in Bavaria, Miramar, Love Letter Autumn, Sheepford, Expectations Cat Family, Painful Tail, Prince of wales, Music Lesson, Grape Gatherers, Old Story, Going to the Bath, Wheat Party, Please a Penny, Red Riding Hood, Grecian Lady, Summer Morning and Evening, The Bride Frozen River, Ostend Harbour, Shakspeare, Baby in Trouble, View in Switzerland, Sly Glances, Eight Lithographic Pictures, Black ground Pictures in Maple Frames, Double and Single Potographic Frames, about 450, very Superior, various Vemer in Gilt and Maple Frames, about 4, 734 feet Silver, Maple, Silt Moulding of different ines, Assorted Paper Pictures, Engravings, Prints Coloured Lithograph, Plain Black ground head, and various Chromus.

Catalogues will be published and now on View.

S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1877.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINE ART GALLERY,

HUMMUM STREET.

MR. LOUIS FRANK

HAS now on view a large collection of his ORIGINAL and SELECTED SKETCHES both in Oils and Water-Colour, of Matheran, Mahableshwur, Bombay, Malabar, Colaba, Gore Bunder, Poonah, Burmah, Cashmere, &c., &c.

JUST LANDED,

A large and select invoice of

PICTURE FRAMING,

From 1 to 5 inches broad, and suitable for either Wrsts. Colour Drawings or large Oil Paintings.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,

No 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year; and those Gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions:—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent wit	Rooms	32' by 23'
Do.	Do.	31' by 21'
Field Officer's		29' by 17'
Captain's		24' by 14'
Rowtee		24' by 14'
Horse Stable		...
Double Pole		20' by 16

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14
Do.	14' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	10' by 10'
Horse Stable	...
Necessary	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at 1 manufactory in Old Emaum Barn, Bhendi Bazar Road.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUG WAREHOUSE AND DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT,

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Savory and Moore's Infants' Food.
Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk.
Cocoa and Cocoatina.
Angostura Bitters, Dr. Siegert's.
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.
Friedrichshall Bitter Water.
Carlsbad Water.
Pullna Water.
Honey-Comb Bath Sponges.
Turkey Toilet Sponges.
Silicated Carbon Stone Filters.
Glass Table Filters.
Family Medicine Chests.
Pocket Knives and Scissors.
Razors and Shaving Brushes.
Pencil Cases and Pens.
Fancy Ink Stands.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Pipes and Tobaccos.
Lime Fruit Juice.
Lime Juice Cordial.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

RAMPART ROW BOMBAY

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
6½ ft. by 6½	4	14	7 ft. by 9	7	0	
6 ft. by 8	5	6	7 ft. by 12	9	8	
6½ ft. by 8	6	0	8½ ft. by 8½	7	4	
6½ ft. by 9	6	12	8½ ft. by 10	8	14	
6½ ft. by 10	7	8	9½ ft. by 9½	10	4	
7 ft. by 7	5	8	9½ ft. by 12	13	0	
7 ft. by 8	6	6	10 ft. by 10	11	4	

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½	2	12	7 ft. by 7	4	4	
6 ft. by 6	3	4	7½ ft. by 7½	4	12	
6½ ft. by 6½	3	12	7 ft. by 9	5	12	
6 ft. by 8	4	6	7½ ft. by 10	6	6	
6½ ft. by 8	4	10				

TABLE NAPKINS.

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OF

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